THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. F. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 145.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.50
Clubs of five.....1.25
Clubs of ten.....1.15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested act as Agents. Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETOR

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

BOSTON is prospecting for a new park.

YELLOW FEVER has appeared in New Orleans.

SOME one has struck oil in Lincoln county, Tenn.

YOUNG potatoes as large as hen's eggs are growing in Kentucky.

ALBERT PIKE was in Louisville on Saturday as council in a law suit.

THREE hundred Chinese passed Vicksburg last week on their way to White River plantations.

A MAN named Andy J. Hass, living in Franklin township, Putnam county, Ind., is six feet eleven and a half inches high.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN talks of coming to America in the autumn. Few European authors have so many warm friends in America as Andersen.

THE Knights Templar of Kentucky have had their annual conclave in Louisville. They wound up their proceedings by a brilliant ball and banquet on Friday night.

MR. A. MOORE, a highly respectable citizen of Halifax, Va., in interfering to prevent two negroes from killing each other, had his own neck broken by a blow from an ax in the hands of one of the belligerents.

JUDGE YELVERTON has discovered marl in the region south of Coffee, Ala., and from which point it may be easily shipped. The Judge reports an immense deposit of it which may prove to be an article of profitable traffic in the way of fertilizing.

A PARTY of young Portlanders while boating below the Ohio falls discovered a dead face in the water and fled. The body was afterwards found and proved to be that of a very handsome girl, elegantly dressed and wearing a valuable gold chain around her neck.

THE Corpus Christi (Texas) *Advertiser* says: "Col. John M. Moore received this week six car loads of superior canned coal for the dredge boat now engaged in the channel. This coal came from the vicinity of Laredo. It is of superior quality, equal to the best Northern coal."

LAST January, John Schweitzer disappeared from Chicago, and his family heard nothing of him since until Friday night, when he tapped on his wife's bed room window, informed her that he had come back to bid her a long farewell, and immediately shot himself through the head.

WHERE the deuce have you put my barometer?" inquired an English squire of his man, an importation from the wilds of Suffolk. "I heard you say, sir, that the higher it was, the finer the weather, so, as I knew you were going to ride to the assizes to-day, I hung it in the front attic,"

THE play ground at Fairmount Park has been provided with various amusements, such as a refreshment saloon, a carrousel, a velocipede carrousel, swinging toss, skittles, quoits, croquet, tenpins, etc. By charging a small sum per hour for the use of these things, they might pay for themselves.

THE Sultan suffers from neuralgia, the Princess of Wales from rheumatism, the King of Prussia from dropsy, the Czar from *delerium tremens*, the Arch Duchess Sophia from mania, the Pope from ague, Victor Emanuel from inflamatory rheumatism, and the rest of the sovereigns probably represent the other ills that even royal flesh is heir to.

THE editorial filth daubers are all hard at work upon Secretary Fish now, and he is in consequence having all sorts of the most perfectly absurd lies and suggestions told about him. Even the *Sun* has tried a new dodge and is withering him with sarcasm by calling him a a creature and blistering him with wit by calling him a fossil fish.

FOUR Irishmen employed in a New York slaughter house attacked a German fellow workman with whom they had quarrelled. One of the Irishmen named Eagan held a revolver at the breast of the German, named Kelling, and told him he was going to blow his heart out. Kelling withdrew his knife from Eagan's dead body and gave himself up to justice.

THE Rev. Robt. Laird Collier and Rev. Robt. Collyer had a discussion upon the Richardson-McFarland case at a meeting of the Western Social Science Association, in Chicago, on Thursday, and used heated language. Rev. Robt. Collyer closed the discussion with the remark that he did not think the soul agony of a Unitarian minister was necessary to redeem the world.

MR. CHARLES H. HUNT, of Chicago, was found floating in the river at Chicago on Friday. It is supposed that he attempted to cross the bridge at Rush street, when the draw was open and the night being dark, and his sight bad, he had not discovered that fact, and had fallen in. He was in the insurance business of the firm of Hunt and Goodwin, was wealthy, forty years old, and left a wife and two children.

NICHOLAS THOMPSON of Lafayette, Ind., asked his fellow-workmen to hang him the other day. Of course they indignantly refused, thereupon he proceeded to climb a tree, where he attached one end of a rope to a limb and the other to his neck, and jumped off. The strap broke and his head came in contact with a boulder, and he died almost instantly, so that, after all, his attempt was successful.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: A young man named Jones, residing on Ludlow avenue, Clifton, went gunning yesterday. The first time he discharged his fowling piece the barrel exploded, burning him severely and inflicting a terrible wound. His skull was fractured and a piece of it entirely blown away. Every assistance has been rendered that surgical aid can devise, but there is scarcely a hope for his recovery.

IT is proposed to establish a World's Museum of Art, Science and Literature in New York. Dr. Doremus, Professor Lieber, General Wool, Dr. Nearing, Mr. Stewart and others are prominent in the movement, and the rulers of Nicaragua, Yucatan, Mexico, Panama, Turkey, Brazil, Guatemala and Costa Rica and Prince Napoleon have offered contributions of all the natural and artificial productions of their several countries.

IN Lexington, Ky., on Monday morning, a box of torpedoes went off in Mr. Mayd well's confectionery, with a noise as if a cannon had been fired, and played the mischief with the glass jars, windows, and good things generally. No one injured, because no one was in the house, but the damage to the stock was several hundred dollars. Mr. Maydwell has his stock insured, but it was not certain that the company will pay the loss.

THE Chinese are said to be remarkably successful agriculturalists. Whereas many of the older farms in California have become almost completely exhausted and unproductive, the Chinese gardeners make the most fertile fields and gardens anywhere, even on the most arid patches of sandy shore. They have books giving full and minute directions regarding every branch of agriculture, and these are followed by successive generations without material change.

THE New York *Times* says that the Quebec *Mercury* says. "We are requested by the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to state that their ball and presentation of colors will take place on Tuesday, the 21st of June, when they hope to see all their friends originally invited. It is particularly requested that all papers both in Canada and the United States will copy this notice." The *Times* is not one of the papers both in Canada and the United States, but we copy the notice.

SOME debtors in Akron announced that the reason they wouldn't pay was that a party who owed them $1,100 and had come all the way from Masshall ville with the money in his pocket to pay them had suddenly disappeared. A few days after the missing man turned up with the story that he had been dragged and became unconscious knowing nothing further until he awoke in Chicago. The wonderful part of the story is that his money was undisturbed and his physician say he has had an overdose of poison.

THE house of R. W. Phillips & Co., of Macon, Miss., was entered on Thursday night last by boring the shutter of a back window, the safe opened and $9,216 abstracted, about half of it being gold. A pistol belonging to the junior proprietor and a gold watch placed there on deposit were also taken, and, strange to say, a considerable amount of money on the shelves of the safe was untouched. There were no marks of violence about the safe, the lock apparently having been easily opened.

A RUSSIAN newspaper publishes a letter from a German *savant*, engaged in exploring the plain of Troy, which will cause great excitement in archeological circles. While making some excavations near the village of Cypiax, this gentleman came suddenly or the ruins of a cyclopean wall about eight feet thick. The works were actively pushed on, and, from what has already been brought to light, the writer is convinced that he has at last discovered the remains of the famous Palace of Priam. Indeed, he asserts that the part of the ruins already uncovered exactly tallies with the description of the place given by Homer in the *Iliad*. As soon as the works are sufficiently advanced, he promises to publish a detailed memoir concerning this marvelous discovery.

THE comparative distances between London and New York and the principal ports of Eastern Asia, are given in the recent report of the Special Committee on American Shipping, in order to illustrate the natural advantages in a commercial point of view of the United States over England: London to Yokohama, Japan, via Suez Canal, 11,509 miles; London to Yokohama, Japan, via New York and San Francisco, 10,000 miles; New York to Yokohama, Japan, via Pacific Railroad and San Francisco, 7,520 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, per steamer, 4,520 miles. London to Shanghai, via Suez Canal, 10,469 miles; New York to Shanghai, via Pacific Railroad and San Francisco, 8,555 miles; San Francisco to Shanghai, per steamer, 5,555 miles; Chicago to Yokohama, 6,000 miles; St. Louis to Yokohama, 7,000 miles.

THE center of the manufacture and sale of firework in this country is the city of New York and its vicinity. About $1,000,000 worth of Chinese fireworks are imported every year, and an equal quantity is manufactured here. There are about 400 different branches of American manufacture, ranging from the smallest pin wheels to the finest exhibition pieces. Some of the grandest displays costs as much as $20,000 for a single exhibition. Chinese fireworks, on which there is a tariff of $1 in gold per box, are brought here mainly by vessels engaged in the tea trade, simply to fill up the cargo. The business of manufacturing and selling fireworks is increased immensely in this country within the last five years. There are in Williamsburg, Jersey City and Greenville eight or ten large manufactories, and in New York city twelve or fifteen wholesale dealers. Owing to sharp competition in the business, the profits are said to be quite small at the present time.

SPOTTED TAIL, Swift Bear and their suit attracted much attention in Philadelphia on Saturday. Many people visited them and they shook hands with all. At their own request, to see where the money was made, they were taken to the mint. Ex-Gov. Pollock made a speech after the Cooper style, saying he was glad to meet his red brothers of the West, where the sun sets, etc. Spotted Tail briefly replied with the monosyllable "Ugh" When looking at the money, this chief said his revered father had so much that he wondered he did'nt give the Indians more. Upon reaching the adjusting room where many women are employed, he exhibited his gallantry by stating that the gold and silver were pretty, but he would rather look at the squaws. They were afterwards taken to a Base Ball League House, where Signor Blitz highly delighted them with his talents. At the conclusion of the performance Spotted Tail informed the Signor that he was a good "medicine man," and wished that he (Spotted Tail) was as good. The chiefs also said that they had had plenty to eat and drink since they left home, but the performance just given was the first amusement enjoyed by them.

THE BUMBLEBEE is not yet heard of since that between Jim Smiley's frog and an amphibious rival occurred last in California. On the 6th ult. there was an ice match to test the relative virtues of two specimens of ice—one from Little Grass Valley, the other from the Summit The blocks, weighing each one hundred and thirty pounds, were placed in the sun, with even chances, the mercury making ninety degrees in the shade. "The Summit chunk," says the report, "was broad and rather flat, while the Grass Valley specimen was longer, and sat on one end." Toward noon, as the match became hot, and streams of water trinkled down the faces of the antagonists, there was great excitement among the friends of the respective chunks," and bets ranged from $2 50 to $100. The Summit chunk began to have the best of it; Grass Valley showed deep furrows, and "came up groggy," while Summit took the matter coolly and seemed confident of victory Grass Valley, forty years old, and left a wife and two children. About the middle of the afternoon the friends of Grass Valley threw up the sponge, and went to betting on how long Summit would last. It grew dark before the cake was melted, and the match to finish it, was postponed to the next night—the light of lanterns. Summit beat Grass Valley four hours and fifty-five minutes, about $1,500 changing hands on the result.

A Pennsylvania Trout Pond.

At Williamsport, Pennsylvania, there are trout ponds owned by Mr. Peter Herdic, which are thus described in the correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

"The ponds are situated at the base of a high hill, from which they receive a full supply of clear spring water. They are oblong, and about ten feet wide by fifty feet in length, their sides walled up with stone and cement. In one pond a large stock of trout from one to three years old is kept, many of which are eighteen inches in length. They are kept for breeding, and are quite tame, feeding readily from the hand of the keeper. In another pond trout ten inches in length are kept, while in another little fish scarcely longer than a pin may be seen slowly moving around. They are all fed twice a day on liver chopped very fine, with an occasional meal of clauber. As the trout are in the habit of eating both the spawn and young fish, much care is requisite in raising a stock successfully, and the smaller fish are thus kept separate. The practice of 'stripping' the spawn from the old fish is not resorted to here, as immature spawn is often secured and the fish injured by rough handling. A tank adjoining the breeding trout is kept for the purpose of spawning, and in the fall, when they commence, wooden frames with fine wire work (eight or ten wires to the inch) are sunk, in sections, to the bottom of the tank. Other frames with coarser wire work, covered with pebbles sufficiently large so as not to pass between the wires are then laid on top of those first immersed, which gives to the bottom of the tank the appearance of a smooth pebbly bottom. The place is then made partially dark, and for three weeks the fish deposit their spawn. After brushing the pebbles away with the tails, the upper wire work is reached. On this they spawn, replacing the pebbles in the same manner. The spawn, however, has run through the coarse wire work, and rests securely on the finer sieve below. At the end of the season the sections are all taken up and the spawn laid in shallow boxes containing pebbles. These are placed in a long trough, through which a current of water is made to run, not, however, strong enough to displace the spawn. This continues until the young fish make their appearance, when they are carried down by the water into their pond set apart for their juvenile days. Last summer $2 per pound was offered for the large trout contained in these ponds, and refused. The determination of the owner is to raise a supply sufficiently old to take the place of the breeders before commencing to dispose of them. This he expects to be able to do by next summer."

PIER, DANNALS & Co., deliver their cream ale to all parts of the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, and ship promptly by rail or boat. Orders can be left at the brewery on Stevenson street, or sent by mail.

ADOPTION OF GEOGRAPHIES.

The action of the Central Board at its last meeting surprised and disappointed the truly disinterested friends of education, and has given new cause for censure and condemnation from the enemies of the Board. Much has been said in private circles, and the papers have essayed to offer explanations, congratulations, or condolence, as to each the occasion seemed to require.

Being in a position to know *some* of the facts in reference to the matter, we propose to enlighten the friends of education by giving a review of the book fight, and leaving every one to draw his own conclusion as to the merits of the case.

A year ago the Central Board introduced into the schools Guyot's Series of Geographies and discarded Mitchell's; and their action in so doing was endorsed by the sincere friends of education, and considered a progressive movement. The books adopted were exchanged without cost to the children, by giving the new books for the old, but at a very great expense to the publishers.

The schools were benefitted, by the change, largely in a financial sense, for it seemed that all the old books in the city were gathered up and taken to school to be exchanged for books entirely new. This point is important, inasmuch as some persons persist in stating that the children were compelled to purchase new books at a large expense to their parents. The agent of Mitchell's Geographies soon recovered from the defeat, and very promptly undertook to regain his lost ground. He at once visited the friends of Willson's Readers and proposed to them "that if they would reconsider the vote of adoption he would give votes enough from the friends of Mitchell to secure the adoption of Willson's whole series in the stead of Osgood's." The bribe was not entertained. No reconsideration was ever proposed, although the agent gave the names of the members of the Board who were willing to change their votes.

During the past year certain members of the Board have been "cultivated" by the Mitchell agent, in hopes of winning their influence. One of them was engaged for several months as a *paid agent*, and no effort was spared or obligation to vote Mitchell. Frequent and lavish visits were made to other members of the Board, and *friendly relations* established where there existed no previous friendship. Personal and friendly influences were brought to bear on members, and when such necessary steps as that which Boards were importuned to "instruct" their members in the Central Board Some did instruct, others did not. Still there were not votes enough to win and as a last resort commenced a raid of another character which had been forshadowed early in the contest. Several members of the Board were "invited" to the agent's room, some of them ignorant of the object, where there was a proposition made to form a "combination of forces" by different interests. The matter was considered without coming to a conclusion. At that time the agent expressed his determination to win, and when asked "he would give *fifteen hundred dollars* for fifteen votes." When a member of the Board remarked, "you should not talk so," he replied, "I mean business and will give that amount to secure the adoption of my books." The same agent remarked that he could control a large number of members of the Board, and money would do it.

One of those two had a proposition made to give him money "if he would vote for Mitchell's books, and the person agreed to furnish the money in five minutes. He declined the offer.

Another member was "met" by a friend and invited to take a glass of "lager," which invitation was accepted, and they went for it, during the interview "green backs" were exchanged, and the same offered the member. He does not know the amount, as he did not count the bills, but when he asked what it was for, he received for an answer—"I want you to vote for Mitchell's Geographies, so that my children may have the benefit of them in the schools."

The offer was indignantly refused.

Another member was interviewed by a friend and asked "if he had much preference for Geographies." He replied "not much," "Then I can have that amount if you, you can have that amount if you will vote for Mitchell." The member of the Board replied that that amount of money would be an object and the other individual said he would go and get it for him. He had not gone long, however, when the member started after him and informed him that since the first part of the interview, he had said by way of a joke, and that if he were to accept money for his vote he "could never look an honest man in the face." Another member was offered ten dollars a day and expenses to make a trip to Minnesota, ostensibly to look after school lands, but on the absence when the Board held its last session.

But one member of the Board was absent, and he will doubtless vindicate by explaining the causes of his absence at such a critical moment.

All the foregoing instances of offers the writer has "handed," but there is still another that comes second handed, and yet is doubtless true beyond a question. One of the members has some present political aspirations, and it is alleged that a politician approached him and said that if he would vote for Cutter's Geographies *too well*, and have been using Guyot's during the present school year, are about ten to one in favor of Guyot. What then has produced this counter opinion in the Board of Education? The writer, who never "receives anything on the square," knows that the square "has been an instrument with which a good deal of the work has been done, and some of it will not bear the light of investigation."

It is said by the Mitchell friends that no credence should be given to the statements that considerations have been offered, inasmuch as the names of the parties making the offers are withheld; but every one knows that in such cases some intimate friend is chosen as the instrument, and to *expose* the person is to *break* the friendship, and, perhaps, involve a suit at court for making an attempt to bribe. Who is desirous of such notoriety?

There are many other things we might say, but will postpone them for the present. Is it any wonder that the Central Board should be censured or criticised when its members, or some of them, are so inconsistent in their conduct? Have none of them stultified themselves by their record? Have none of them violated sacred promises or disappointed the trusting hopes of their constituents? Have local influences, local interests, local pressure, warped the judgment or swerved the purpose of none? Have mature consideration and honest convictions decided the cause? If all these interrogatories can be answered by each member of the Board, in a manner satisfactory to his constituents and his own conscience, then let the verdict be recorded; if not, time will right the offence, and "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald with the following piece of natural history: "One day last week James M. Laymance and his son were making rails of a large Spanish oak, about four feet through, when opening the butt cut a toad frog was found in the heart of the log, and about five feet from the stump end. A perfect bed was formed in the log where the frog lay, but there was no hollow, wind shake or worm hole in the log, which was perfectly sound and very hard."

VICTOR HUGO is said to be about to marry a young lady of Brussels, who is reported to be very beautiful, and worth one hundred thousand guilders. Victor Hugo's age is sixty-eight, he is hale and hearty, and is said to seem stronger and more full of life than he was twenty years ago.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

SENATE: Apportionment of Representatives—Message from the President on Cuban Affairs. HOUSE: Bill Amending Naturalization Laws Passed—River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Passed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1870.
SENATE.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill regulating the manufacture of brandy from grapes, apples, peaches and other fruit.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to examine the charges made by the International Ocean Telegraph Company upon messages passing over their lines, and report to the Senate if they are in excess of the rates allowed by the act of Congress, approved May 5th, 1866. Adopted.

Mr. TIPTON called up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brownville, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado. Passed.

Messrs. Edmunds and McCreery were appointed a new Committee of Conference on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, the committee first appointed having failed to agree.

Messrs. Morrell (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), and Bayard were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill.

Mr. STEWART, from majority of subcommittee of Pacific Railroad Committee, submitted a report on the title of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad to lands granted the company by the State of Texas. The committee were of opinion that the company were entitled to sixteen sections to the mile.

Mr. HOWARD called up the land grant bill for a railroad through Dakota Territory. It was amended to prohibit the company taking any land in an Indian reservation or running through the same without the consent of the Indians occupying it, and of the President of the United States, and passed.

The Apportionment bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the Senate Committee's amendment agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the first amendment increasing the number of representatives in the House to 292, as provided by the House bill, to 310,

Mr. MORTON opposed the proposed increase of sixty members, the present number being two hundred and forty, as making the House too unwieldy for the transaction of business. Referring to the disadvantages of making population a basis of representation, he said the result of the last census would be that each Boards were importuned to "instruct" their members in the Central Board Some did instruct, others did not. Still there were not votes enough to win and as a last resort commenced a raid of another character which had been forshadowed early in the contest. Several members of the Board were "invited" to the agent's room, some of them ignorant of the object, where there was a proposition made to form a "combination of forces" by different interests. The matter was considered without coming to a conclusion. At that time the agent expressed his determination to win, and when asked "he would give *fifteen hundred dollars* for fifteen votes." When a member of the Board remarked, "you should not talk so," he replied, "I mean business and will give that amount to secure the adoption of my books." The same agent remarked that he could control a large number of members of the Board, and money would do it.

One of those two had a proposition made to give him money "if he would vote for Mitchell's books, and the person agreed to furnish the money in five minutes. He declined the offer.

Another member was "met" by a friend and invited to take a glass of "lager," which invitation was accepted, and they went for it, during the intervew "green backs" were exchanged, and the same offered the member. He does not know the amount, as he did not count the bills, but when he asked what it was for, he received for an answer—"I want you to vote for Mitchell's Geographies, so that my children may have the benefit of them in the schools."

The offer was indignantly refused.

Another member was interviewed by a friend and asked "if he had much preference for Geographies." He replied "not much," "Then I can have that amount if you, you can have that amount if you will vote for Mitchell." The member of the Board replied that that amount of money would be an object and the other individual said he would go and get it for him. He had not gone long, however, when the member started after him and informed him that since the first part of the interview, he had said by way of a joke, and that if he were to accept money for his vote he "could never look an honest man in the face." Another member was offered ten dollars a day and expenses to make a trip to Minnesota, ostensibly to look after school lands, but on the absence when the Board held its last session.

But one member of the Board was absent, and he will doubtless vindicate by explaining the causes of his absence at such a critical moment.

All the foregoing instances of offers the writer has "handed," but there is still another that comes second handed, and yet is doubtless true beyond a question. One of the members has some present political aspirations, and it is alleged that a politician approached him and said that if he would vote for Cutter's Geographies *too well*, and have been using Guyot's during the present school year, are about ten to one in favor of Guyot. What then has produced this counter opinion in the Board of Education? The writer, who never "receives anything on the square," knows that the square "has been an instrument with which a good deal of the work has been done, and some of it will not bear the light of investigation."

It is said by the Mitchell friends that no credence should be given to the statements that considerations have been offered, inasmuch as the names of the parties making the offers are withheld; but every one knows that in such cases some intimate friend is chosen as the instrument, and to *expose* the person is to *break* the friendship, and, perhaps, involve a suit at court for making an attempt to bribe. Who is desirous of such notoriety?

There are many other things we might say, but will postpone them for the present. Is it any wonder that the Central Board should be censured or criticised when its members, or some of them, are so inconsistent in their conduct? Have none of them stultified themselves by their record? Have none of them violated sacred promises or disappointed the trusting hopes of their constituents? Have local influences, local interests, local pressure, warped the judgment or swerved the purpose of none? Have mature consideration and honest convictions decided the cause? If all these interrogatories can be answered by each member of the Board, in a manner satisfactory to his constituents and his own conscience, then let the verdict be recorded; if not, time will right the offence, and "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald with the following piece of natural history: "One day last week James M. Laymance and his son were making rails of a large Spanish oak, about four feet through, when opening the butt cut a toad frog was found in the heart of the log, and about five feet from the stump end. A perfect bed was formed in the log where the frog lay, but there was no hollow, wind shake or worm hole in the log, which was perfectly sound and very hard."

VICTOR HUGO is said to be about to marry a young lady of Brussels, who is reported to be very beautiful, and worth one hundred thousand guilders. Victor Hugo's age is sixty-eight, he is hale and hearty, and is said to seem stronger and more full of life than he was twenty years ago.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times* this morning in its city article, says the Chicago *Honest* shows that the New York press connives at such things as municipal outrages and Erie mismanagement. The *Times* argues that the press makes no effort to amend public sentiment.

It is reported that Charles Dickens a long time before his death desired that his remains might be interred in an old burial ground at Rochester, but this has since been closed. Negotiations for permission to deposit the remains are now pending.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 13.—A dispatch from Rome, dated Saturday, says that the discussion of the Infallibility dogma continues. Dupanloup energetically combatted any exaggeration of the right of the Pope. Seventy-two French prelates.

Yesterday, a telegram was received announcing that Robert Mitchel person was in a dying condition at Tours. Minister Washburne immediately sent Dr. Johnston to that city to investigate the case. The latter being called in Dr. Herpin, Director of the medical school of Tours, and a consultation was held which resulted in the opinion that he was in immediate danger. A change of climate was suggested for the patient, and he will go to the Pyrenees season.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, June 13. Advices from the Argentine Republic by way of Rio de Janeiro, announce the defeat of the insurgents in a sharp battle near the city of Montevideo.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The reported loss of life and property by the recent conflagration is still so conflicting as to be worthless.

INDIA

BOMBAY, June 13.—The cholera which has been raging here for some time past is now abating.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Good rains have fallen the past three days throughout the Miami valley.

Another iron furnace with a capacity of forty tons of pig metal daily, has been put in operation in South St. Louis.

A German discharged from Pressen's large powder factory, at Hamm, left a keg of powder in the front building and set fire to the fuse, but a party discovered it in time to prevent an explosion.

The New York *World's* Havana correspondent writes that the filibusters expedition will be ready to sail from Key West definitely known to have successfully landed its passengers, arms and ammunition. The Captain General's dispatches of the capture and destruction of the filibustering steamer are exaggerated.

The second trial in the breach of promise case of Samantha Proctor *ddus* Madame Cora Lampe, vs. Ira V. Munn, took place last week at Waukegan, Lake county, Ills. It was brought to a close on Friday last by a verdict for the plaintiff of $2,500. The real object of this clairvoyant, fortune teller and blackmailer, and Mr. Munn is one of Chicago's most respected citizens.

The Toledo Board of Trade yesterday passed resolves favoring the enlargement of the Erie canal, the railroad between Toledo and Cincinnati, and appointed a committee of seven to co-operate with Cincinnati in inviting the Legislature to be held in that city in November next to further the project; also appointed a delegation of five to attend the Rochester convention, in favor thereof.

John Matthews was some time since adjudged by the Probate Court at St. Louis to be of unsound mind and a guardian appointed over his estate which is valued at $250,000. Douglass, on Monday, filed a petition to have the case reheard, alleging that Matthews was perfectly competent to manage his affairs, and stating that he will endeavor to show that Matthews' relatives swore he was insane in order to obtain possession of his property valued at $150,000. The Probate Court granted the petition.

The annual report of the Superintendent at Castle Garden, shows that last week the number of immigrants from Liverpool, was 1,863; from North Germany, 1,054; of national duty, London, 1,908, and in sailing vessels, 1,900; total, 11,829. Out of this number over 8,000 have gone west of Buffalo. The interior During the year ending May 31, over 340,000 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, of which more than a twentieth were Scandinavians. These latter, two-thirds of whom have gone west, bring with them nearly five hundred thousand dollars. There has been a gain to the population of New York city, from the influx of foreigners during the last twelve months of over sixty thousand. Out of fifty thousand immigrants who arrived last month, New York got fifteen thousand, Illinois, six thousand; Pennsylvania, nearly six thousand; Wisconsin, three thousand; Ohio, two thousand; California, six thousand. The Canadian Provinces one thousand five hundred; New England States, three thousand; Southern States, seven hundred, and the others went West.

The English Bible.

It was reserved for Lord Shaftesbury to object to the proposed revision of the English Bible, which we seem likely to get before long, that it would depreciate the stock of the Bible Societies, and leave them with hundreds of thousands of unsalable copies on hand. We suppose this would result not altogether from the inability of these societies to work off their imperfect Scriptures, but from conscientious scruples on their part about circulating any but the correctest version. In that case they might, and probably would, go a step further and consider their pecuniary loss an even willing sacrifice to the truth which it is their mission to spread among all the nations of the earth. As the work of revision, however, is not the pastime of a day, it ought to be easy to reduce both the stock on hand and the manufacture, so as to keep pace with the progress of the Commission, and come out even in the end. Already, says the *Publishers' Circular*, the great producers have taken the alarm, and stopped further production, of course not without hardship to their employes. On the other hand, too, the Commission is being anticipated in various ways. Mr. Murray has announced the prospectus of a new edition of the Bible, intended to give the general reader, "as far as possible, the same advantages as the scholar, and supply him with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentations of the sacred text. This, by the way, will be that of the Authorized Version of 1611, with its marginal references and renderings, but there will be appended a commentary with amended translations and concise statements of the results of learned investigations in Scriptural matters during the present century. Bishop Thirlwall heads the list of editors or contributors, the general editor being Rev. Canon Cooke, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. The *Circular* expresses a very just regret that no one of the many Jewish scholars of eminence has been associated with the English scholars, at least in the poetical and non-prophetical Hebrew books. The proper paragraphing of the Bible ought to form part of Mr. Murray's plan, and the neglect of it by the Commission which Lord Shaftesbury discountenances would be inexcusable indeed.—*The Nation.*

PEARL COAL WORKS.—Schnabel & Walker have on hand, and deliver daily to any part of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, coal, nut coal, and slack at the lowest cash prices. Special rates to regular customers and for large orders. This coal is the best offered in the city. Office and yard, corner of Sandusky street and West Penn Railroad, Allegheny city. ITHS

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK

CUBA.

Message from President Grant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1870.

The President sent the following message to Congress late this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which had then for more than a year existed in Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the Government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathy of the people and Government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all people struggling for liberty and self government, and said that the contest "has at no time assumed the condition which amounted to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency." During the six months which have passed since the date of the message the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small bands of armed men, without concentration, through the woods and sparsely populated regions of the Island, attacking from ambush convevances and small bands of troops, burning the plantations and estates of those not in sympathy with their cause. But the insurrection has not gained ground. It is equally true Spain has not suppressed it. The climate, disease and the occasional bullet have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and although the Spanish government has possession of every seaport and town on the Island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of the people to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the danger and privations of the roamning life of guerillas. On either side the contest has been conducted and is now carried on with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed as the necessary process of war. The war of the Spaniard and Cuban is alike bringing devastation and ruin upon the Island. Murders and wasteful decrees are issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Colonel Boloquado, a Cuban chief, cruelly and with apparent unconcern has admitted the slaughter of the prisoners taken by the latter to the number of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war. A summary trial, with shooting at sunrise (now frequently confirmed by execution), is the fate of those arrested on either side on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest.

Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the government of the United States for the cause or object for which a part of the people of Cuba are understood to have taken up arms in insurrection against Spain, there can be no question of just sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties in which in such unnatural warfare the rules of civilized nations, and with such combined outrage upon the plainest principles of humanity, are disregarded. Such a condition of the contest between Spain and Cuba, can not continue the same atrocities and outrage daily committed without disgracing the age and the established rules of war.

The property of many of our citizens has been wantonly destroyed or confiscated, lives of several have been sacrificed, and the liberties of others have been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the Government an early and earnest demand for reparation and indemnity has been made and most earnestly pressed. Assurances have been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted, and against the reckless destruction of property and waste of human life and of material wealth, and cruel disregard of the established rules of civilized warfare.

I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, communicated to the House, upon their request, the correspondence which I have taken in the hope of bringing the conflict to an end and for securing to the people of Cuba the blessings of peace and of independence. The efforts thus made have failed, but not without assurance from Spain that the present war is not waged for conquest but only for the objects to which they have since adhered.

During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of a large number of persons, native citizens of the United States, at the risks of war, congregating in this country at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and there openly entering to make warlike war, to urge our people into a fight which they avoid, and to embroil this Government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain. It can scarcely be doubted this last result is the real object of the leaders, although carefully covered under the deceptive and apparently plausible demand for recognition of belligerency, which is stated, on what I have reason to regard good authority, that Cuban bonds have been prepared to the large amount of $80,000,000, which is made dependent upon the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerency, and upon the action of their day may furnish a safe guide to those of us charged with the direction of affairs in the future. From 1789 to 1815, the dominant thought of our statesmen was to keep the United States from the wars which were devastating Europe. The discussion of measures of neutrality before Congress, and the public opinion which when he was Secretary of State. He shows that they were measures of national right as against the belligerents. The duty of individual citizens cannot be favored in making war according to their own caprice, passions and interests, or in violation of law. During the years of foreign governments, recognized or unrecognized, cannot be permitted to make war upon them by usurping the functions of enlisting or equipping military or naval forces within our limits. The United States has maintained the policy of neutrality and of absolute separation from all foreign entangling, which policy has since been affirmed by the universal enactment for observance of neutrality. The duty of opposition to filibustering has been manifested for the United States, by the action of the constant cares of the Government of the United States to prevent piratical expeditions against Cuba, the South American Republics from leaving our shores.

In no country are more inducements for any enterprise that holds out promise of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national existence the United States and all its islands were colonial dependents upon European powers. The revolutions which from 1810 spread almost simultaneously throughout the Spanish American continent colonies, resulted in the establishment of new States, like ourselves of European origin and interested in excluding European politics and the question of dynasty and balance of power from further influence on the new world.

The avowed policy of neutrality, important before, becomes doubly so from the fact that it became applicable to more nations than one. As to another country. It then devolves upon us to determine the great international question, at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new power as entitled to place among the family of nations, as well as the predicate and limitation of the attitude to be observed by this government towards the insurrectionary party pending the contest. Mr. Monroe concisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this government with reference to the country pending its struggle by saying, that as soon as the government assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the province probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the laws of nations, as equal parties to civil wars, should be extended to them. The strict adherence to this rule of public policy has been one of the highest duties of this government to manship, and has secured to this government the confidence of the feeble powers of this hemisphere, and has given it the right to rely upon its friendship in the absence of all signs of conquest, and to look to the United States for example and for support in its efforts to follow in the footsteps of its great predecessor. The relation between the parent state and the insurgent must amount in fact to war, in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted does not alone constitute war. There must be forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war, flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c., &c., and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be, above all, a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a State and meeting just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its National duties.

Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including the very exaggerated statements which each party gives to all that may prejudice the opposite or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see in the present condition of the contest in Cuba those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of international law.

[The conclusion of the message came too late for publication to-day.]

Live Stock Markets.

ALBANY, June 13.—Cattle market irregular and lower with steady demand; last week's selected stock brought 5¼@5¾c; a decline of ¼@¾c on good butchering

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

HON. E. McJUNKIN, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, was unanimously nominated, on the 11th inst., by the Republicans of Butler county, for Congress, subject to the decision of the conferees of the district.

AN important amendment has been offered by Mr. Judd to the Forty-five Millions Currency bill now before the House. Its second section substitutes $95,000,000 of the new National bank notes for $45,500,000 three per cent. certificates and $39,500,000 greenbacks, both directed to be cancelled. The Judd amendment proposes to strike out this feature of green back cancellation, thereby presenting a direct issue upon inflation to that extent.

WHISKY yielded, last year, under the old ratio of taxation and a Johnsonian plan of collection, a revenue of but $12,000,000. Under the present reduced rate, and with a more faithful administration of the law, the revenue from that source will be nearly $52,000,000. The ring now proposes to increase the rate again, plausibly suggesting that there can be no failures in the collection under President Grant. The suggestion is good, but the proposal will fail, as it should.

THE plea of insanity in criminal cases has of late engaged much attention among medical men of science. At a recent meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the suggestion, made by Gov. Alcorn, that the plea, when made, should be referred for adjudication, upon its own merits, to a separate special tribunal, was exhaustively discussed, the conclusion being general among the members that the better practice would be found in that direction. Dr. Hammond, upon whose professional testimony the McFarland case was made to turn, is reported as follows:

In his opinion the hypothetical questions always put to medical witnesses in cases where insanity is sought to be established, should be framed and put by the Court, based on the evidence elicited, and not by counsel on either side; for these questions are now framed to suit the prosecution or the defense, as the case may be. He contended, also, that insane men should be punished according to the extent of the crime committed. Even hanging them might be safe in some instances (as he thought it possible for them, in many cases, to control their impulses) as it would prevent the propagation of insane people. The letting loose of McFarland, he thought, was an outrage; for he was now the only man in this community who was privileged to do just as he pleases. He should have been sent to the insane asylum.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

We have heretofore thoroughly discussed the questions suggested by the attempts of last winter, to divert the sinking fund of the Commonwealth from its only constitutional application. Our comments have been mainly directed to the general aspect of these questions, regardless of merely partizan considerations. But it is proper that we should address at least one pertinent observation to our Republican friends in connection with the whole matter. They should be apprized of an instructive fact, not yet generally known. Of the entire nine and a half millions of dollars which were, by the operations of the Omnibus bill, to have been "diverted" from the State Treasury, the absolute control of the disbursement of eight millions would have fallen, by express arrangements of all parties interested, into the hands of three of the most bitter and most unscrupulous partizans in the Democratic opposition. We name Messrs. F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, and M. B. Lowry, of Erie. Of the political claims of the two citizens last named upon the confidence of a Republican people, we need not speak at length; our readers know them as well as we do. Of Mr. Hughes, let us say, this: that, as Secretary of State under Governor Bigler, public attention was drawn to his leading share in the first inauguration of the scandalous practices which have since attended most of the annual elections to the Treasurer's office. Nor has his public career since that date been such as to commend either his capacity or his principles to the honest and intelligent approval of any portion of our people.

We have no hesitation in stating, as a fact certain to have been accomplished, that to these three citizens would have been entrusted the control—and after a policy which would have been at least partizan, if not personal—of the disbursement of nearly eight-ninths of the vast sum which that bill proposed to take from the public treasury. Once the bill had been signed, and the "exchange" perfected, these citizens and their friends would themselves have been loudest in their denunciations of a Republican State government, which had been guilty of this fatal mistake. And the more vehement these denunciations, the more just would they have been. Where would, then, the Republican party of Pennsylvania have been able to shelter itself, hissed, as it would have been, from every hustings in the Commonwealth?

—It was a nice entertainment, to which a Republican people were invited by certain venal legislators.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners advertise their readiness to redeem the State loan of July 11, '40, from and after the 1st proximo. This loan, of about one and a quarter million of dollars, is by its terms reimburseable at *any* time after the 1st of that month. The principal will be paid in currency, and the accrued interest, ceasing to run from that date, will be met in gold. The July interest on the "inclined plane" loan of April 10, '49, for about $400,000, and upon the $425,000 loan of April 2, '52, the first being at 6 per cent. and the second a part at 4½ and the other part at 5 per cent., will also be paid in coin at the same time. Payment may be had from this date with the proper rebate of interest. The interest due in August will doubtless be paid also in gold. The Commissioners properly regard the *authority* conferred on them to this end, by the late Legislature, as mandatory, and thus proceed to acknowledge the authority of the important judgment of the U. S. Supreme Court.

There is some foundation for the opinion that the Commonwealth is now in the way to be able to pay off not less than two millions yearly, from the principal of her public debt. And this, too, notwithstanding everything like a general State tax has been taken off from the shoulders of the people. It is believed that no such tax has now any legal authority for its collection. If levied *eo nomine*, in any locality, for any purpose whatever, it has been held that its collection may be successfully resisted. The entire revenues of the Commonwealth are now legally derived only from the special taxes authorized by various laws.

This state of our finances cannot fail to be most gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania. It remains only to pursue to its logical conclusion a policy which has already achieved such an agreeable success, by realizing the proceeds of the nine and a half millions of bonds now in the sinking fund, and applying the same as fast as may be to the further reduction of the aggregate State debt. We submit to the public judgment the expediency of such a sale, as soon as the par value of the bonds can be obtained. The public accounts would thereby be released and simplified, and a tempting prize for covetous rapacity, organized under whatever form or upon whatever specious plea, would be effectively and profitably disposed of forever.

The Constitution authorizes this application of the bonds, and the experience of the Commonwealth powerfully supports the plan suggested. We regard it as not only deserving but urgently requiring a careful public consideration.

A DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

Fourth in intrinsic importance in the catalogue of the highest offices of our Government, stands that of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The Presidency, and the Departments of State and of the Treasury alone precede this. Commissionership in their positive influence upon the public affairs. With two millions four hundred thousand dollars of debt still unpaid, but to be paid with an honorable and diligent regard for the public faith, the intelligent reader will agree with us that the situation cannot admit, probably for twenty years to come, of dispensing with the revenues yielded to the Treasury under the most judicious forms of internal taxation. We perceive that we cannot spare them now. Where should we find our public faith to our creditors—of the duty of the Republic to its numerous pensioners—without the $180,000,000 now derived annually from this source, at least one-half being actually needed to meet our regular expenditures, and not more than one-half being applicable to the reduction of our immense debt? Are our ordinary expenses likely to decrease, or the revenue from other sources, the duties upon importa for example, likely to swell so high as to make up for eighty or ninety millions lost in sweeping away all internal taxes? Does any one see a reasonable prospect that we may expect this, next year, or within five or ten years even? We hear the notion agitated very clamorously in some quarters, that we are paying off our debt too rapidly. Is not that, even, better than to cease paying off at all? Owing more than two billions of dollars, has the time yet come to talk of anything else but of redemption, by every practicable and instant means, until, at least we shall be able to reckon the vast sum remaining unpaid not by billions but by hundreds of millions? We submit to the plain citizen, whose judgment is unbiased by his direct personal interest—and that means the great body of the American people—is it sensible, is it honorable, is it just to ourselves, or to our creditors, to hearken to this premature clamor against that Republican policy upon which, thoroughly discussed and clearly comprehended two years since, the present Administration was entrusted with office? Would it not look better, would it not actually be far more statesmanlike, patriotic, honest, to postpone even the suggestion of the smallest abridgement in our efforts, until at least four hundred, or better still, fourteen hundred millions more of the national debt shall have been discharged? Then, indeed, we might feel that the country would command the situation, with a volume of incumbent debt which a continued peace would speedily absorb, which would not paralyze the national arm with the first hostile shot fired in a foreign war, and which no creditor, at home or abroad, could doubt our ability to discharge under any emergency whatever.

We may take it for granted that the Treasury must rely largely upon these internal resources for the best part of a coming generation. It is, even, not too much to expect that, through this period, as at present, very nearly one-half of the total public revenue will be derived from that field of taxation?

Evidently, this was the view taken by the President when, in his first message to Congress, he suggested that the Internal Revenue bureau be made a distinct department of the government. In support of this view, the House Committee of Ways and Means months ago reported a bill to effect the change proposed. Since this we have heard nothing more of it, until Mr. Schenck, three weeks since, submitting his internal tax bill, referred to another bill, to be subsequently reported from his committee, embodying and legalizing the President's recommendation.

The President's suggestion was endorsed by his Cabinet. It is supported by the unanswerable logic of the facts, in the situation present and prospective. It is aided by the universal public confidence in the integrity and efficiency which now enable the Internal Bureau to contribute, under an honest enforcement of the laws, nearly the one-half of the current public receipts.

The sinews of the National strength are in its revenues, whether in war or in peace. Hence we may justly claim the superior intrinsic importance of these financial departments, next to the Executive itself, and perhaps the State Department, over all other bureaux in the National Government. The War, Navy, Interior and Postal Departments are manifestly of less consequence to the healthy maintenance of the National strength.

Yet, these financial interests, capable as they are of a distinct and independent division into two separate departments, subdividing wholly with special responsibilities of quite equal moment, are committed at present to a single officer, whose duties would still be ample if he were relieved altogether from the details of the collection of any revenues, foreign or domestic, at the custom-house or in the interior, committing that work to other hands, and himself charged only with the financial administration of results.

Relieve Mr. Boutwell, or whoever may be Secretary, from the details of all collections. That covers work enough for a department by itself. Let the Secretary deal only with the aggregated receipts, and thereupon administer his budgets. To meet the expenditures for all ordinary purposes, to take care of the public obligations, to conduct the details of his unceasing labor in the arrangement of appropriations, in the application of the sums to be disbursed, and in the vastly comprehensive fields now occupied by the business of the debt and currency departments—here is work enough for any one officer, enough to make that office, as it should be ranked, one of the very first in the Executive departments. Our minister of Finance would then be an executive officer in the highest and most useful sense, dealing not with details, but at liberty to work out the results prepared for his use in the current financial policy of the Republic.

The Commissioner, be the incumbent whom he may, should be independent in his functions, and not as now, filling a mere Treasury bureau. The responsibilities and the power, like the actual labor, of the officers should be divided by a clearly marked line. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Delano, for example, are public servants in hearty accord with each other, but the country can not always depend upon personal relations which at present enable these two officers to develope the highest practicable degree of public usefulness. How did McCulloch and Rollins agree? Why are we not exposed to similar wranglings and clashings in the future of a system which is likely to survive the business life of this generation of citizens?

Let us have unity—a direct responsibility! Let us relieve the Secretary of the minor details which no Finance Minister—whose annual budget covers nearly $400,000,000, and who is chargeable with the successful management of over two billions of a national debt—should be chargeable with for an hour! The President and his cabinet, including Mr. Boutwell himself, have earnestly desired this new assignment of official responsibilities.

We urge the importance of these suggestions upon Congress, and trust that, before its adjournment, an independent Department of the Revenue will be created, its powers defined and its vast responsibilities clearly marked out.

TAXATION.

How pleasant it would be if every body liked to pay his taxes! How much more comfortable the general feeling, if there were nobody to complain! How little the encouragement we really have to suppose that the hour will ever come when taxation, in any form, or to any extent, shall not be odious to a considerable proportion of those classes upon whose shoulders it shall fall. At present, only those escape from taxation who have nothing to pay with, if taxes were assessed upon them. And the reader has certainly, at some time or other, been struck by the curious fact that such poor men are always ready to exchange their impoverished state, free as it is from all public burthens, for the oppressed opulence of their wealthy neighbors, and that the latter never feel their burthens to be so crushing that they would accept an exemption divesting them, by the same act, of their inviting possessions. The fact indeed may be curious, yet its explanation is too obvious to need our explanation. It is simply enough that we know that the arguments, which are arrayed against any one established form of public impost, are almost invariably capable of being addressed, *mutatis mutandis*, in opposition to any plan substituting other forms therefor.

Yet, are we demanding an Utopia? Shall we never know what it is to dwell in that state of matchless bliss where property is not? Where the government is an abstraction, always intangible, where there are no wars, no crimes, no man's hand against his neighbor's person or estate, no debts, no taxes, no excise men, no contributions out of individual means for the maintenance of the perfect social order which Providence may have ordained, but which the race, in none of its concretes, has yet achieved since the world began? Only there, could we hope for that universal satisfaction of the individual citizens, which the society of this age must regard as an impracticable chimera."

If we must have taxes, then, how does it happen that their imposition has been, without one exception, either in instance or form, since the race grouped itself into the social state, more or less inquisitorial? Taxes imply always something to tax—either persons or property, and for obvious reasons usually the latter. Before levying and collecting them, something to tax must be found. How? Property may be visible, or so to speak invisible. So much of it, in valuation and actual power of benefiting its possessors, comes under the latter head, that the ingenuity of governments has been racked for centuries to uncover its concealments, and bring it within the sphere of positive submission to the burthen of the public needs. Property is always secretive, subject in that respect only to the special fancies of its owner, or the necessities, actual or supposed, of each individual case. Beyond the tenure of a large estate, a fine house, a showy equipage, or a few other visible forms in which caprice or ostentation may reveal the wealth of a citizen, his invariable inclination is to confine to his own possession not more his wealth than the sole knowledge of its form and extent. Lands, houses or equipages cannot be covered up; their valuation is known to others as well as to himself, but all else that he owns he himself knows most about—and it is as to that class of his possessions, which, as society advances, grows always disproportionately larger and larger—that an endless struggle goes on between the secretiveness of wealth and the sharp inquisitions of the tax gatherer. Even in the case of such visible property as we have specified, how rare it is that the owner does not demand a much lower valuation than the officer's convictions of duty can agree to! Even there, the latter's persistence in his estimates and demands is also regarded as inquisitorial and oppressive. If they tax at all in Utopia, it would be only there that the visits of the gatherer could be reckoned as anything but unwelcome, and in some form oppressive.

Since men's affairs have to be enquired into, to reach a fair approximation to their just share of the cost of a social state which defends even their smallest possessions from illegal violation, and since this holds equally good as to all property, visible or invisible, why need theorists dwell on their objection to any one form of taxation as inquisitorial? In an adjoining State, which years ago introduced a system which taxes every citizen according to the actual value of his means, and requires from every citizen, without exception, the formal verification of his exhibits by oath under penalty, the entire system from beginning to end is as rigidly inquisitorial into private affairs as, for example, the Federal plan of taxation upon incomes. The Ohio journalist or Congressman, therefore, who has submitted to such an inquisition for twenty years past in his own State without a murmur, yet who now declaims against the Federal system as if it were an unheard of and monstrous oppression, ought simply to be laughed at for his ridiculous inconsistency. We repeat: there is not one single feature in the nature of an official inquisition into private affairs, in the Federal plan of income tax, which has not been in vogue in all the taxation, real and personal, of the great State of Ohio for twenty years past, without one word of that popular clamor which a few politicians have lately endeavored to inflame against a government struggling under a frightful burthen of debt. Ohio is not Pennsylvania, or the Union, but the illustration is pertinent—afforded as it is by a State possessing the most perfect system of taxation of all the thirty-seven, a system also the most popular with its people.

The reader observes, then, that we regard this income tax as properly no more odious, inquisitorial or unjust, in theory, than any other form of taxation. Like any other tax, it can only be unjust when it is unequally levied or excessive in its rates and results. We think the House has done wisely, first, in retaining the form; second, in increasing the exemptions and reducing the rates to the lowest practicable limit. Retaining, as we must, this with other forms of internal imposition upon property, we shall be enabled to go steadily on, decreasing the volume of our indebtedness in accordance with our reiterated pledges in 1868, with the requirements of an inviolate public faith, and so as to rivet permanently the confidence of that capital to which we owed the sinews of a successful war. When, years hence—and the period will be more brief under Republican rule than any other—we shall have contracted that volume of debt to a point where its further and complete absorption will be within the reach of our resources in indirect forms—when our two billions and a quarter shall be so shrunken that we can pay interest, a percentage of the principal, and all our other ordinary expenditures, from the receipts at the custom-houses—then, but not until then, we insist that all forms of direct taxation shall be taken off, and that the financial system of the Republic may safely and ought promptly to revert to the established practice in all its former history, that of an indirect tax upon importations, especially upon articles which enter into competition with domestic production. At present, we need both forms of resource. When a choice shall come to be made, under a diminished obligation of debt, there should be then no choice, for no intelligent supporter of American republicanism could, either then or now, hesitate to uphold and defend the paramount claims of American industry.

But looking for to-day, at the situation as it is, we have no room for this or any other choice. We owe more than two thousand millions of dollars, which will largely become due in a very few years hence. We can pay neither aught of the principal, nor a penny of the promised interest on that debt, nor even meet all the ordinary expenses of our government outside thereof, without taxing as we have taxed, at the ports of the coast and at the door of wealth, of luxury, of superfluity all over the land. We must tax outside and tax inside, directly and indirectly, quite as much in amount as it is proposed to tax now—or we must ignore our honest obligations.

How absurd to talk now of raising $200,000,000, or even $300,000,000 in revenue at the ports alone! Indirect taxation alone is preferable, but is wholly impracticable for the public reliance. We must search as well within the land for the wherewithal to pay our creditors and maintain the Republic as a nation. Admitted then that an internal revenue is not to be dispensed with, who shall devise a juster or more effective system than the present? Ah! how those wise doctors would disagree when each man of them comes to submit his individual crotchets to the public! We want to see something better suggested in its place, before we can agree to let go our hold upon the system which now so well answers its purpose.

IN A recent address to the directory of the B. & O. R. R. Company, by the President of the corporation, we find matters of much interest to the citizens of this region.

Mr. Garrett said that considerable interest and enthusiasm was manifested in Pittsburgh regarding the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. Those connected with the great petroleum oil trade there look to the transfer of a large portion of it to Baltimore, and a large business from that section of Western Pennsylvania is also promised when the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road is finished. In Pittsburgh, it is asserted, the anxiety is extreme for a new route from Pittsburgh to Chicago, to be under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio. A line for the desired road exists, in the opinion of the officers of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, and "in order to prevent claims or occupation by other interests, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company has located and secured this important line."

Mr. Garrett represents the people of Ohio and Indiana, whom he met, as manifesting great anxiety for the construction of the new route from Chicago, and that the people of that city and the entire Lake region, recognize Baltimore as a city full of commercial strength and of economical power, and which should be the great outlet of the West to Europe, the great objective point on the tide-water. The proposed line, he claims, will offer greater advantages than the three great routes now used, the New York Central, the New York and Erie and the Pennsylvania Central.

It so occurs, says Mr. Garrett, that under the "peculiar financial system of the Northern Railways they have continued to make stock dividends, and by various devices and processes enormously enlarged their nominal capital," and he then particularly refers to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the New York Central as cases in point.

The recent lease of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Road by the Pennsylvania Company is particularly referred to by Mr. Garrett as illustrating the policy of "Northern Railways." Mr. Garrett continues:

I have no hesitation in saying, from my examination of the subject and from the conclusions of the professional men who accompanied me, that a first-class line can be constructed from Pittsburgh to Chicago at a cost not exceeding $20,000 per mile, exclusive of equipment. Those great interests recognize that combination of equal facilities, whilst representing a cost and capital of but *one-third* on which to make dividends, that such a line, built in connection with that city, saving, in reaching the seaboard, 150 miles of transportation, working with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio Roads, which have coal on their lines, furnishing fuel at the minimum cost, those interests recognize that such a line cannot fail to add largely, through economies in transportation, to the wealth and prosperity of the West. That whole region is aroused to the necessity of building a line that will present such economies and advantages. The intermediate towns and cities propose to subscribe hundreds of thousands of dollars to the stock of such a line. Their anxiety is intense for a direct road to Baltimore, and the probabilities are that subscriptions of parties interested between Pittsburgh, and Chicago will furnish a large portion of the capital required for the construction of the road.

GREAT things are expected in certain quarters from a new railway invention, thus described:

It is an improvement on the car axles, by which the car can travel on any gauge of road, and consists of a steel "feather," one a half inches in width, inserted in a lateral groove in the axle five-eighths of an inch deep. This, unlike former inventions intended to work the same results, does not weaken but strengthens the axle; in this feather notches are cut so that the wheels can be spread apart or moved nearer together. The first car with the invention applied left Jersey City on Saturday, the 28th of May, and arrived at Chicago, bound for the Pacific Coast, on the 3d of June. By this invention the controllers of Erie expect to run to Chicago and the North-West over connections with Western lines on friendly terms with Erie.

AT a meeting of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, Dr. Atlee, of that city, presented an appeal in behalf of women's colleges and women physicians, asking recognition and the abolition of the rules by which this society refused to recognize these women or their institutions.

Dr. Atlee, in connection with the subject, submitted the following:

Whereas, The past action of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania towards the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, originated in the alleged irregular organization; and whereas, the Women's Medical College is now organized upon the same basis as the colleges recognized by this Society; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Society hereby withdraws its objections to the Women's Medical College as at present constituted, and rescinds all resolutions affecting that institution, and the status of female practitioners of good moral and professional standing, who observe the code of ethics of the National Medical Association.

During the discussion, Dr. John Atlee alluded to the age of progress in which we live, declaring that we cannot deny to regular graduates of a regular institution their rights and privileges as physicians, whether they may be male or female, white or black, provided they live according to the code of ethics. This declaration gave rise to considerable applause, mingled with hisses.

Dr. Gross opposed the motion, believing that woman was eminently qualified for the practice of midwifery and the diseases of women, but has not intellect enough to dive into the mysteries of the practice of medicine to fill all the requirements of a general practitioner. He could also see no reason why the colored man should be entitled to admission more than the white woman. He has never contributed a page to medical literature, and he (the speaker) will oppose, as long as he lives, the aims of politicians in forcing these people upon us.

After much discussion, the resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 63 yeas to 49 nays. On Saturday the Society adjourned to meet in Williamsport on the second Wednesday of June, 1870.

TO PREVENT SICKNESS

During the hot months of summer, every family should provide themselves with some good disinfective like Chloride of Lime. You will find a fresh supply just received this day at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Chloride of Lime. | Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. | Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. | Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. | Chloride of Lime.

SOLD AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

WANT OF VITALITY.

Sometimes there is a lack of vitality in large and apparently well developed frames. Herculean sinews and muscles are not always indicative of stamina and constitutional vigor in their possessor. Health depends more upon the condition of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, than upon the breadth of the shoulders, or the size of loose levers and pulleys of the system in which strength is supposed to reside. All of this grand animal machinery is of itself no protective against sickness and decay. Easy and perfect digestion, regular and healthy secretions, uncontaminated blood, and a regular discharge of the waste matter of the body through the intestines, the kidneys and the pores, are the most potent safeguards against disease, the best guaranties of longevity. *To promote these objects is the great and end and purpose of* Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The ingredients of which the Great Tonic and Alterative is composed are taken solely from the vegetable kingdom, and their medicinal virtues are not counterbalanced by the acid and poisonous elements which exist, more or less, in all the powerful mineral drugs. Sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility or constipation, not only find immediate relief from the use of this agreeable stimulant and invigorant, but become convinced, as time wears on, of an increase of constitutional elasticity and vital force. Labor and exposure no longer produce the same effect upon them as heretofore, and they feel as if they had acquired a new hold on life, a reserve of mental and physical energy. This has been the experience of thousands of both sexes, and every day adds to the mass of confirmatory testimony. Whenever the temperature and state of the atmosphere, exercises a depressing influence upon the nerves, and bodies of invalids, Hostetter's Bitters is the tonic upon which they can rely for swift and permanent restoration.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

LETTER
Copying Presses.
WHEEL PRESSES.
BAR PRESSES.
LETTER SIZE PRESSES.
CAP SIZE PRESSES.
CARMINE AND GILT PRESSES.
WALNUT PRESS STAND.
MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.
FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.
NOTE SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
LETTER SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
CAP SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
ARNOLD'S COPYING FLUID.
SMITH'S COPYING FLUID.
FRENCH COPYING FLUID.
VIOLET COPYING FLUID.
RUBBER COPYING SHEETS.
CAMEL'S HAIR COPYING BRUSHES.
WATER BOWLS, CHINA AND IRON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 20 minutes.
The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.
It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.
All orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will be Filled at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

SPECTACLES.
THE EYE.
DR. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel.
ap15:ST TH

Lands, Factories & Mills,
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY & SON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Are Agents for the sale of large and small FARMS and valuable tracts of TIMBER and MINERAL LANDS and MINERAL SPRINGS improved in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Mississippi. They also offer IRON FOUNDRIES, COTTON FACTORIES and FLOURING MILLS at a great bargain.
je4:y6-d&T

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN SPEER and WILLIAM SPEER, under the firm name of J. & W. SPEER, retail grocers, Sixth ward, Allegheny, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3d inst. The business will be continued at the old stand and all accounts of the late firm settled by William Speer.
JOHN SPEER,
WM. SPEER.
je10:y26

FULTON'S DINING ROOMS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, near Wood street,
OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 9th.
je8:y21

CHEESE,
100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory; for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Millinery Goods.
Ladies' and Misses' Hair Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Gimp Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Pearl Straw Hats.
Boys' Straw Caps.
Ladies' and Misses' Sundowns.
Ribbons, Flowers and Roses.

GUIPURE LACES.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
Ladies' Green and Blue Kid Gloves.
Black Lace Mitts.
Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Palm Leaf, Willow and Fancy Fans.

Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Aprons.
Boys' Linen Suits.
Ladies' Fancy Satchels.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!!
PARASOLS
Regardless of Cost!
Pongee and Silk Parasols for $1.
WORTH 1.75.

Shetland Shawls for	$2.50
Poplin Skirts for	1.25
British Iron Frame Hose at	.50
Lace Handkerchiefs, at	.50
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at	.12½
Linen Towels, at	.12½
Mens' Jean Drawers, at	.85
Green Kid Gloves, at	1.00
P. K. for Suits at	.25
Hoop Skirts, at	.50

Call and convince yourself that no other house sells goods as low as we do.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
je10

FOURTH ARRIVAL
OF
Summer Dresses,
A NEW STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
20, 25, 37½, 50 and 75c.,
The Cheapest and Handsomest
ASSORTMENT
In this Market.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue.
je4

SPECIALTIES
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
HAIR HATS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES and PIQUETT RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND COLORED LINED. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
SWISS, NEEDLE WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMIZETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.

NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET
my21
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 257 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my27:x30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
Summer Dress Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 6¼c., Dark Calicos—a good bargain.
At 12½c., Striped and Figured Delaines.
At 12½c., Striped Challis.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, very cheap.
At 12½c., Kentucky Jeans.
At 12½c., Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
A NEW STOCK OF
Summer Shawls.
Light Striped Woolen Shawls.
White and Colored Berage Shawls.
Black Lace Shawls.
White Shetland Shawls.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Summer Cassimeres,
COTTONADES
LINEN DRILLS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4:w90

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my16:w90

C. D. ARNSTHAL..... L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
my17:x3

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

DRY YELLOW
PINE AND OAK.
A first-class lot, thoroughly seasoned in the rough, or planed, at the yard.
JAMES M'BRIER,
191 Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.
je6:y9

DECORATED AND PLAIN
Marble and Slate
MANTLES,
Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble Marbleized Mantles are made. Elegant Marble Mantles, Wainscoting, Counters, Furniture Tops, &c., marbleized from white marble and slate to exactly represent the choicest marbles of all varieties and colors. Sold at New York prices at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my23:w81-T
W. W. WALLACE.

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmon's & Morrow.)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER.)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FORGES, DECK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
No. 112 First Avenue,
(Near Market street.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
my28:x74

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street
ja20:14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the co

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
my26

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 13, 1870.

Wall street was dull to-day. There was a report of a new Peruvian loan of $60,000,000 negotiated in Paris at 82.

Money easy at 6@5.

Sterling dull at 9½@9¾.

Gold lower and dull; opened at 11⅝ and closed at 11⅝@11¾.

Carrying rates 1 per cent to flat. Clearances $21,000,000. Estimated shipment for to-morrow $300,000, two-thirds of which is gold bar, the rest silver coin.

Government lower and weak; Coupons '81, 11⅞@11⅝; do '62, 11¼@12; do '64, 11¼@11⅜; do '65, 11⅛@11⅜; do new, 11¾@11¾; '67s, 13⅜@13⅝; '68s, 13⅝@12¾; 10-40s, 58⅛@58⅝; currency, 14@15¼.

State bonds dull; Missouris, 90⅝; old Tennessees, 62; new, 61¾.

Stocks dull but steady, with a decline in Pittsburgh.

Canton, 59¾; Cumberland, 41; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾; Quicksilver, 13; Preferred, 65¾; do preferred, 76; Adams Express, 69½; Wells, 15¾; American, 44½; United States, 44¼; Pacific Mail, 115; New York Central, 99½; Scrip, 95¾; Erie, 22; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 144; do preferred, 143; Reading, 106¾; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 98½; Illinois Central, 140¾; Pittsburgh, 109¾; Northwestern, 84½; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 121¼; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 67⅝; do preferred, 89; Wabash, 39¾; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 36; Chicago and Alton, 118½; do. preferred, 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¼; Hartford and Erie, 9¾; C. C. and C., 80¼; Burlington and Quincy, 158; St. Joe, 118; do. preferred, 112½; C. C. and I. C., 20¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 75; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 175.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,066,256; currency, $11,749,779; general balance, $80,223,639.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 13, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	112¾	American	
Silver	107	Western Union	
5-20 Bonds	111½	N. Y. Central	99½
5-20 Bonds 1862	111½	Reading	106¼
5-20 Bonds 1864	111	P. Ft. W. & C.	96¾
5-20 Bonds 1865	111¾	Cleve. & Miss.	93½
Consols 1865	113½	Mich. Southern	98¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	113¾	Cleveland & P.	110¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	111¾	C. R. I. & P.	121¾
10-40	108	Chicago & N. W.	84¾
Adams Express	69¾	C. & N. W. Pref.	90¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	15	Illinois Cent.	

	Large.	*Small.*
London Exchange per pound	5.54	5.54
Paris Exchange per Franc	21⅛	20⅝
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	81¾
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	48¼
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	95	94
Union P. R. R. Bonds	86	87

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	111½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	C. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 10-40	83¼	Cy. Pacifics	14

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 13, 1870. }

Dispatches from Chicago to-day report rain and wheat down, and as the advance was established in consequence of a supposed drouth, we presume that the decline to-day was owing to the rain. There seems to have been considerable rain all over the country within the past two weeks, and it is not likely, therefore, that we will hear any more complaint soon in regard to drouth. Already in some sections the reports are that there has been too much rain, that the grain is knocked down, and unless dry weather sets in, is likely to be considerably damaged; from all that we can learn, however, the prospects are all that could be desired or expected, and while it is probable that there has been too much rain in some sections and not enough in others, the indications at present are that there will be an average crop of all the small grains, and those who have been operating with an eye to big prices are likely to be disappointed. It is worthy of remark, however, that there is nearly always a "flurry" in the grain and flour markets at this season of the year, brought about by the operations and manipulations of prominent speculators who resort to all kinds of strategy to make their point, and there is no time so well suited for their purpose as a few weeks before harvest. the most critical season through which the growing crops have to pass, being exposed to rain and drouth, weevil fly, ect., etc.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Good to prime fresh packed cannot fairly be quoted above 16@16, though we hear of small sales of choice at 18 and even 20.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, 12@15 cts.

BEANS—There is scarcely any inquiry and the market is dull and prices nominal at $1.50 @1.75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $4.50; No. 1, $4.25; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

CORNMEAL—Is dull but the stock is light and prices unchanged; 95@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $3.25@3.75 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, as is always the case at this particular time, and prices are drooping; we now quote at 23@23½, for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Factory at 14c; new Ohio Goshen at 14½c, and Hamburg is quoted dull at 13c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are being sold at 4 @5 cts. for fair to prime, and choice will not bring over 5½. Peaches, 6@7 for quarters and 8@9 for halves. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted cherries, 25@25.

EGGS—Market stiff with light arrivals and improved demand, and we now quote at 24@ 25 for fresh packed.

FLOUR—Our market exhibits more strength than it has at any time yet, and notwithstanding there is a continued stiff competition, there seems to be a general advance all around, both millers and dealers having put up prices within the past few days, 20 to 25c per bbl. And notwithstanding this advance, flours are still lower, relatively, here than in the west, from whence we have to look for our supplies both of flour and wheat, and consumers, therefore, have no cause of complaint. For some time past dealers, in consequence mainly of the competition above referred to, have been selling at prices at which they could replace, which in commercial circles is not considered a good or sound policy, as it is not so much what it cost as what it can be replaced at, as this latter is the most important consideration of the two. We now quote fair to good brands of winter and spring at $5.75@6.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for wheat, and with light offerings, the market is firm and prices well maintained, $1.15@1.30 for fair to prime red—choice would doubtless bring $1.31 or $1.32, but there is little or none of this kind offering. Oats scarce and firmer, though the demand is not pressing; we now quote at 48@49, in bulk, with sales to go east at 51@52, free on board —some dealers asking 53. Corn continues exceedingly dull, in fact there seems to be no inquiry for shelled; we can report an occasional small sale, of car at 82@83—shelled would not bring over 85 or 86. Rye is rather firmer but not quotably higher; we continue to quote at 80@90. Distillers have not been in the market for some time. There is nothing said about Barley and it is not likely that there will be anything done until the new crop is ready for market.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is fairly active, with a fair business in the aggregate and the sales of sugars continue large. The changes in the tariff on sugars and coffees, proposed by the tax bill which passed the house the other day, would not go into effect until December 31st, 1870. Sugars; Cubas, 10@11c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11¾; New Orleans, 10@12; Crushed, 14¾; powdered, 14¾; A Coffee, 13¾; B 12¾; Extra C 12¾. Coffee is quoted firm at 18@22¾, for ordinary to choice Rio. Rice—Rangoon, 8¾; Carolina, 9. Syrups firm at former quotations.

HAY—Continues very dull and may be fairly quoted at $16@18 per bbl.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at 9@7.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 30@34 cts.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.25@ 1.28, and No. 2 at 80@85.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

POTATOES—Market bare, and there are no established quotations. Prime Lake Shore Peach Blows would bring a fancy price.

PROVISIONS—Market firm and tending upward. Plain Shoulders, 14c; Sugar Cured Canvassed, 15½; Rib Sides, 16½; Short Ribbed, 17; Clear, 17½; Sugar Cured Hams Canvassed 20@ 21½. Refined Lard, in tres, 16½@17; in half bbls and buckets, 18@18½. Mess Pork, $30@31. Dried Beef, 23@25½.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 5¾c per lb; No. 3, 5¾; No. 1, 6¾. Oat Meal—A & R per bbl, of 200 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5.50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand, at $2.30. No demand for Clover or Timothy Seeds.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 13, 1870. }

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

H. Kehew, Bellair	1 car
J. M. Hearing, Bellair	1 car
Warner & Smoot'z, Newark	2 cars
W. Wernt, Alliance	1 car
Chas. Aull, Orrville	1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
Emerick & Co., Mansfield	1 car
Speedy & Bro., Mansfield	2 cars
Trautman & Lobman, Crestline	3 cars
J. T. Quay, Crestline	1 cars
J. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	5 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
Greenwald & K. Wooster	3 cars
F. Brown, Huntsville	4 cars
R. M. Funk, Lima	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
Mack & Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Total	32
Total last week	285

Thirty car loads, averaging 18 head to the car, would make in the aggregate 576 cattle; now in addition to these, there were about 300 head driven in from Washington and other adjoining counties, which added to 576 made the whole number on sale 876 head. This in the absence of eastern buyers, was fully up to the demand, and the market ruled sluggish particularly for common cattle of which the offerings mainly consisted, and the supply of this kind was in excess of the demand. There was a very large amount of green, slippery stock, fresh from the pasture field, which the butchers say kill very badly and they would rather pay a trifle less per pound more for fed cattle, and it is alleged, and we have no doubt it is true, that this latter grade is much the cheapest even at the great difference in price. Really good cattle, such as our best butchers always buy when they can get them, brought full last weeks prices, say 5¾ @6¼ cts., and medium sold at 5¼@5¾. Common stock, however, as already intimated, was dull and to effect sales holders were obliged to make concessions. And we here take occasion to remind our country readers that they must not bring this kind of stock here expecting to get fancy prices, if they do they will be badly disappointed. Prime to extra fat stock sells readily at good prices, and is likely to for some weeks to come, but this green slippery stock will not bring anything like big prices as the butchers cannot and will not buy them, unless they can do so at low figures.

As will be noted by reference to the receipts of cattle, it will be seen that of the nearly 800 on sale to-day only ten car loads were from Chicago, however, as prices are relatively higher there than here, and, besides, it is to be expected that the number from that point will fall off from this time on, as the drovers always get their supplies nearer home at this season of the year.

P. Smith, who sold 34 head of good Licking Co. steers, averaging about 1,100 lbs, to Warner & Smoot, at 6c. Now as for

Checks, at 3c; do. double and twist, 4c; York light and Nankin do., 2@3c. Prints steady, at 10¼c for Garners and Hartford's fancies; 11c for American, 12c for Merrimac D, 10¼c for Simpson's mourning; 9c for Amoskeag and Arnold's; 14¾c for Lancaster percales to narrow; 17½c for Pacific, and wide do. Delaines are greatly depressed, old styles selling down to 12½c, and fresh patterns at 15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Flour dull but not lower. Wheat dull and unchanged, with red at $1.30@1.35; more offering and less demand. Corn dull and declining, mixed sold at 80@82c. Oats dull at 55@56c; demand light. Barley unchanged. Cotton unchanged and dull at 24½@25c; no sales reported. Provisions unchanged and firm at full prices. Whisky dull and unchanged with sales at $1.02@1.05. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged at $30.50 asked for city; the prices being rejected by the brand. Bulk Meats 12@12c for shoulders and sides, and 15@16c for clear rib and clear sides, and no sales. The demand for Bacon continues light, but prices are unchanged; we quote shoulders at 13½c and sides at 16½c; clear at 17¾c. Lard inquired for at 16c, but was held at 16¾c and not much offering. Butter and Cheese unchanged. No Whisky here. Sec'y of Agriculture Capen's report for May. Abundance of rain has fallen since Saturday. Cold 12¾ buying. Exchange dull at 7-8 premium.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Tobacco heavy and lower at 6@30 for lugs; 8@25 for leaf; $5.75 @11 medium dark leaf; $14.50@20 fair to good manufacturing. Cotton nominal at 20@21c. Hemp sold at 6@6½c for new crop. Flour firm at full prices: fall superfine $4.25@4.50; X $4.55 @4.80; XX $4.90@5.00; XXX $5.25@5.60; family brands $6.25@7.50; choice to fancy $7.75@8.50. Wheat higher on some qualities but closed dull and weak No. 2 spring 96c@$1, the latter for choice; No. 3 fall $1.03@1.13; No. 1 do $1.40@1.45; choice to fancy $1.55@1.65. Corn is held firmly but buyers did not take hold; mixed sold at 87½@89c, latter early; choice yellow 89c; white 88c@$1.05. Oats higher at 57½@59c. Rye firm at 78@79c. Whisky steady at $1.04. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard firm but quiet. Pork $30.50. Loose dry salt shoulders 12c; packed do, 12c. Bacon sold in a small way at 13½@15½c for shoulders, 16½ @16¾c for clear rib, and 17¾@17½c for clear. Lard—small sales choice tierce at 16¾@16¾c; keg 17¾@17¾c. Cattle buoyant at 4½@7¾c. Hogs steady at 7¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower, closing dull and nominally at $1.08 cash. Corn dull and declining lower, closing at 80½ @80¾c for cash and 80½c for June. Oats dull and lower, closing dull and nominally at 41@41½c seller June. Oats quiet and 1c lower; closing at 40½@40¾c for No 2. Rye quiet and 1c lower at 80@81c. Barley dull and nominal. Receipts during the past 48 hours—9,645 bbls flour, 58,838 bush wheat, 142,410 bush corn, 26,700 bush oats, 614 bush rye, 990 bush barley. Shipments: 4,736 bbls flour, 140,990 bush wheat, 97,416 bush corn, 6,656 bush oats, 500 bush rye, 1,000 bush barley. Freights dull and 1c lower, at 5½c for wheat and 4c for oats to Buffalo.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—Flour firm but unchanged. Rye Flour scarce and firm; held at $5.25@5.75 per barrel. Wheat firm at $1.28@ 1.30, closing at outside; No. 2 sold at $1.23@ 1.24. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 1 mixed firm at 84@86c; No. 2 do 82c. Oats firmer and 1c better, with sales No. 1 State at 86c. Rye quiet and No. 1 held at 96c@$1 and No. 2 do 90@96c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum dull and lower; crude $5.20 per bbl., and refined 23c per gallon.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Flour less active; select brands fairly are higher; extra $5.25@ 5.75, Wheat: demand light; sales red Indiana at $1.35. Rye steady; sales western at 90c. Corn dull at $1.02. Oats steady; sales western 66c. Mess Pork $30.50. Lard 16¾@16¾c. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude $5.20 per bbl.; refined 23¾c. Whisky nominal at $1.06¾.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Flour active and winter higher; western superfine $5@5.75, do extra $5.62@6.50, and do family $6.25@7.00. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn white 90@92c; yellow $1.00. Oats 60@62c. Mess pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides 12c, clear 14½c and shoulders 12c. Hams 22@23c. Lard quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky unchanged, with sales 400 bbls at $1.05@1.06¾ free, closing at inside prices. Wheat, receipts 139,251 bush; sales 50,000 bush; sales 185,000 bush; $1.26@1.31 for No 2 Chicago, $1.28@1.31 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1.36@1.37½ for No 1 spring, $1.43@1.45 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet; sales 1,500 bush State at $1.12. Corn; receipts 125,028 bush; heavy and lower; sales 30,000 bush; $1.01@1.06 for new mixed western, closing at $1.03@1.05. Oats; receipts 16,325 bush; firmer for choice, heavy for other kinds; sales 40,000 bush; 68@69c for western, 70@72c for Ohio and State. Hay steady; $25 for shipping; $26@30 for retail lots. Hops quiet and very firm. Petroleum quiet; 14¼c for crude, and 27c for refined. Rice firm and small sales at 18¾@18¾c for cash. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c; 627 bxs Havana at 9¾@10¾c. Spirits turpentine steady at 38¾c. Pork firmer but not active; sales of 400 barrels at $30.62½ @30.75 for mess; $32.50@33.50 for prime, and $36.00@36.50 for prime mess; also sales of 250 barrels mess August at $30.75. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales of 160 barrels at $11 @15 for prime mess; $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 75 bbls at $28@30. Tierce beef steady; sales 100 tcs at $26@28 for prime mess, $40@41 for India mess. Middles dull; sales 40 hxs Cumberland cut at 15c@15½c. Cut meats firm; sales 140 packages at 12½@12¾c for shoulders and 15@16c for hams. Lard firm and quiet; sales 250 tcs at 16¾@16¾c for steam and 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter firm; 15@22c for western, 26@32c for State.

Latest—Flour closed dull and scarcely so firm. Wheat lower and dull at $1.28@1.30 for No. 2 spring, $1.36 for No. 1 spring, $1.43@1.44 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and steady. Oats firm for Ohio at 70c, and dull for western at 66@66c. Corn dull and lower at $1@1.05 for new mixed western. Pork quiet and nominally unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut Meats firm. Bacon dull. Lard quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The excitement centres on cheap freights, which pours in stock, but the rates are not uniform and may be further reduced before the fight is ended; only the Erie and New York Central roads are cutting under. The Erie's bills show $38 per car from Buffalo and the Central $40. J. L. Alexander transfers to the New York Central road the landing of his stock at One Hundredth street. For the week just ended Erie or Weehawken has had 8800 beeves at One Hundredth street and 2400 at Communipaw. Total number of beeves 8260, or the largest number since last October. There were on sale to-day 96 cars at Communipaw and the price fell one-fourth street and 58 at Communipaw. The trade is inactive and prices ¾ to 1c lower, and some extra fine cattle sold at 17¾c; good at 16@17c, and poor Texans and western cattle at 10 and 11c; the average price was 14c. The greatest decline was on common stock. The cattle were not all sold. Sheep—total receipts 24,400 head, nine cars of them remaining unsold. Prices are 4½@5c for poor, 6c for fair and 7@7½c for good to extra. A car of 72 lbs Ohio sold at 9c, a car of 90 lbs coarse at 8c, a car of 88 lbs good at 6¾c, and a deck of 115 pounds at 7¼c. Lambs are worth 10@13c. Total receipts of hogs, 22,300 head, for to-day's market. The market is steady at 11¼c. The Erie road unloads L. B. hogs at Weehawken

CHICAGO, June 10.—Hogs active and 25@30c higher, at $8.50@9.10 for common to choice. Cattle—choice and extra shipping steers in good demand and unchanged, but medium grades dull and 25c lower, at $5.25@9.00 for fair to extra choice steers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Beef Cattle are in fair demand; sales 1,600 head of extra at 10@ 10¾c; fair to good 8@9¾c; common 6@7½c. Sheep firmer; sales 12,000 head at 5¾@7¾c. Hogs unchanged; sales 2,700 head.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The usual quiet general to the summer season has commenced to manifest itself in earnest, and transactions in this branch of business are mainly confined to small orders required for immediate needs. The prices are without important change. Bayden cottonades are still held firmly by agents at 41 for 9 oz, as last quoted, but reduction is reported in the price by one jobbing house. Everett light cottonades are jobbing as low as 36c. New and desirable Checks, at 30c; do. double and twist, 40c; York light and Nankin do., 26@28c. Prints steady, at 10¼c for Garners and Hartford's fancies; 11c for American, 12c for Merrimac D, 10¼c for Simpson's mourning; 9c for Amoskeag and Arnold's; 14¾c for Lancaster percales to narrow; 17½c for Pacific, and wide do. Delaines are greatly depressed, old styles selling down to 12½c, and fresh patterns at 15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Flour dull but not lower. Wheat dull and unchanged, with red at $1.30@1.35; more offering and less demand. Corn dull and declining, mixed sold at 80@82c. Oats dull at 55@56c; demand light. Barley unchanged. Cotton unchanged and dull at 24½@25c; no sales reported. Provisions unchanged and firm at full prices. Whisky dull and unchanged with sales at $1.02@1.05. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged at $30.50 asked for city; the prices being rejected by the brand. Bulk Meats 12@12c for shoulders and sides, and 15@16c for clear rib and clear sides, and no sales. The demand for Bacon continues light, but prices are unchanged; we quote shoulders at 13½c and sides at 16½c; clear at 17¾c. Lard inquired for at 16c, but was held at 16¾c and not much offering. Butter and Cheese unchanged. No Whisky here. Sec'y of Agriculture Capen's report for May. Abundance of rain has fallen since Saturday. Cold 12¾ buying. Exchange dull at 7-8 premium.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Tobacco heavy and lower at 6@30 for lugs; 8@25 for leaf; $5.75@11 medium dark leaf; $14.50@20 fair to good manufacturing. Cotton nominal at 20@21c. Hemp sold at 6@6½c for new crop. Flour firm at full prices: fall superfine $4.25@4.50; X $4.55 @4.80; XX $4.90@5.00; XXX $5.25@5.60; family brands $6.25@7.50; choice to fancy $7.75@8.50. Wheat higher on some qualities but closed dull and weak No. 2 spring 96c@$1, the latter for choice; No. 3 fall $1.03@1.13; No. 1 do $1.40@1.45; choice to fancy $1.55@1.65. Corn is held firmly but buyers did not take hold; mixed sold at 87½@89c, latter early; choice yellow 89c; white 88c@$1.05. Oats higher at 57½@59c. Rye firm at 78@79c. Whisky steady at $1.04. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard firm but quiet. Pork $30.50. Loose dry salt shoulders 12c; packed do, 12c. Bacon sold in a small way at 13½@15½c for shoulders, 16½ @16¾c for clear rib, and 17¾@17½c for clear. Lard—small sales choice tierce at 16¾@16¾c; keg 17¾@17¾c. Cattle buoyant at 4½@7¾c. Hogs steady at 7¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, closing dull and nominally at $1.08 cash. Corn dull and declining lower, closing at 80½ @80¾c for cash and 80½c for June. Oats dull and lower, closing at 40½@40¾c for No 2. Rye quiet and 1c better, with sales No. 1 State at 86c. Rye quiet and No. 1 held at 96c@$1 and No. 2 do 90@96c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum dull and lower; crude $5.20 per bbl., and refined 23c per gallon.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Flour less active; select brands fairly are higher; extra $5.25@ 5.75. Wheat: demand light; sales red Indiana at $1.35. Rye steady; sales western at 90c. Corn dull at $1.02. Oats steady; sales western 66c. Mess Pork $30.50. Lard 16¾@16¾c. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude $5.20 per bbl.; refined 23¾c. Whisky nominal at $1.06¾.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Flour active and winter higher; western superfine $5@5.75, do extra $5.62@6.50, and do family $6.25@7.00. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn white 90@92c; yellow $1.00. Oats 60@62c. Mess pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides 12c, clear 14½c and shoulders 12c. Hams 22@23c. Lard quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky unchanged, with sales 400 bbls at $1.05@1.06¾ free, closing at inside prices. Wheat, receipts 139,251 bush; sales 50,000 bush; sales 185,000 bush; $1.26@1.31 for No 2 Chicago, $1.28@1.31 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1.36@1.37½ for No 1 spring, $1.43@1.45 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet; sales 1,500 bush State at $1.12. Corn; receipts 125,028 bush; heavy and lower; sales 30,000 bush; $1.01@1.06 for new mixed western, closing at $1.03@1.05. Oats; receipts 16,325 bush; firmer for choice, heavy for other kinds; sales 40,000 bush; 68@69c for western, 70@72c for Ohio and State. Hay steady; $25 for shipping; $26@30 for retail lots. Hops quiet and very firm. Petroleum quiet; 14¼c for crude, and 27c for refined. Rice firm and small sales at 18¾@18¾c for cash. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c; 627 bxs Havana at 9¾@10¾c. Spirits turpentine steady at 38¾c. Pork firmer but not active; sales of 400 barrels at $30.62½ @30.75 for mess; $32.50@33.50 for prime, and $36.00@36.50 for prime mess; also sales of 250 barrels mess August at $30.75. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales of 160 barrels at $11 @15 for prime mess; $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 75 bbls at $28@30. Tierce beef steady; sales 100 tcs at $26@28 for prime mess, $40@41 for India mess. Middles dull; sales 40 hxs Cumberland cut at 15c@15½c. Cut meats firm; sales 140 packages at 12½@12¾c for shoulders and 15@16c for hams. Lard firm and quiet; sales 250 tcs at 16¾@16¾c for steam and 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter firm; 15@22c for western, 26@32c for State.

Latest—Flour closed dull and scarcely so firm. Wheat lower and dull at $1.28@1.30 for No. 2 spring, $1.36 for No. 1 spring, $1.43@1.44 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and steady. Oats firm for Ohio at 70c, and dull for western at 66@66c. Corn dull and lower at $1@1.05 for new mixed western. Pork quiet and nominally unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut Meats firm. Bacon dull. Lard quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The excitement centres on cheap freights, which pours in stock, but the rates are not uniform and may be further reduced before the fight is ended; only the Erie and New York Central roads are cutting under. The Erie's bills show $38 per car from Buffalo and the Central $40. J. L. Alexander transfers to the New York Central road the landing of his stock at One Hundredth street. For the week just ended Erie or Weehawken has had 8800 beeves at One Hundredth street and 2400 at Communipaw. Total number of beeves 8260, or the largest number since last October. There were on sale to-day 96 cars at Communipaw and the price fell one-fourth street and 58 at Communipaw. The trade is inactive and prices ¾ to 1c lower, and some extra fine cattle sold at 17¾c; good at 16@17c, and poor Texans and western cattle at 10 and 11c; the average price was 14c. The greatest decline was on common stock. The cattle were not all sold. Sheep—total receipts 24,400 head, nine cars of them remaining unsold. Prices are 4½@5c for poor, 6c for fair and 7@7½c for good to extra. A car of 72 lbs Ohio sold at 9c, a car of 90 lbs coarse at 8c, a car of 88 lbs good at 6¾c, and a deck of 115 pounds at 7¼c. Lambs are worth 10@13c. Total receipts of hogs, 22,300 head, for to-day's market. The market is steady at 11¼c. The Erie road unloads L. B. hogs at Weehawken

CHICAGO, June 10.—Hogs active and 25@30c higher, at $8.50@9.10 for common to choice. Cattle—choice and extra shipping steers in good demand and unchanged, but medium grades dull and 25c lower, at $5.25@9.00 for fair to extra choice steers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Beef Cattle are in fair demand; sales 1,600 head of extra at 10@ 10¾c; fair to good 8@9¾c; common 6@7½c. Sheep firmer; sales 12,000 head at 5¾@7¾c. Hogs unchanged; sales 2,700 head.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The usual quiet general to the summer season has commenced to manifest itself in earnest, and transactions in this branch of business are mainly confined to small orders required for immediate needs. The prices are without important change. Bayden cottonades are still held firmly by agents at 41 for 9 oz, as last quoted, but reduction is reported in the price by one jobbing house. Everett light cottonades are jobbing as low as 36c. New and desirable Checks, at 30c; do. double and twist, 40c; York light and Nankin do., 26@28c. Prints steady, at 10¼c for Garners and Hartford's fancies; 11c for American, 12c for Merrimac D, 10¼c for Simpson's mourning; 9c for Amoskeag and Arnold's; 14¾c for Lancaster percales to narrow; 17½c for Pacific, and wide do. Delaines are greatly depressed, old styles selling down to 12½c, and fresh patterns at 15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Flour dull but not lower. Wheat dull and unchanged, with red at $1.30@1.35; more offering and less demand. Corn dull and declining, mixed sold at 80@82c. Oats dull at 55@56c; demand light. Barley unchanged. Cotton unchanged and dull at 24½@25c; no sales reported. Provisions unchanged and firm at full prices. Whisky dull and unchanged with sales at $1.02@1.05. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged at $30.50 asked for city; the prices being rejected by the brand. Bulk Meats 12@12c for shoulders and sides, and 15@16c for clear rib and clear sides, and no sales. The demand for Bacon continues light, but prices are unchanged; we quote shoulders at 13½c and sides at 16½c; clear at 17¾c. Lard inquired for at 16c, but was held at 16¾c and not much offering. Butter and Cheese unchanged. No Whisky here. Sec'y of Agriculture Capen's report for May. Abundance of rain has fallen since Saturday. Cold 12¾ buying. Exchange dull at 7-8 premium.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Tobacco heavy and lower at 6@30 for lugs; 8@25 for leaf; $5.75@11 medium dark leaf; $14.50@20 fair to good manufacturing. Cotton nominal at 20@21c. Hemp sold at 6@6½c for new crop. Flour firm at full prices: fall superfine $4.25@4.50; X $4.55 @4.80; XX $4.90@5.00; XXX $5.25@5.60; family brands $6.25@7.50; choice to fancy $7.75@8.50. Wheat higher on some qualities but closed dull and weak No. 2 spring 96c@$1, the latter for choice; No. 3 fall $1.03@1.13; No. 1 do $1.40@1.45; choice to fancy $1.55@1.65. Corn is held firmly but buyers did not take hold; mixed sold at 87½@89c, latter early; choice yellow 89c; white 88c@$1.05. Oats higher at 57½@59c. Rye firm at 78@79c. Whisky steady at $1.04. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard firm but quiet. Pork $30.50. Loose dry salt shoulders 12c; packed do, 12c. Bacon sold in a small way at 13½@15½c for shoulders, 16½ @16¾c for clear rib, and 17¾@17½c for clear. Lard—small sales choice tierce at 16¾@16¾c; keg 17¾@17¾c. Cattle buoyant at 4½@7¾c. Hogs steady at 7¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, closing dull and nominally at $1.08 cash. Corn dull and declining lower, closing at 80½ @80¾c for cash and 80½c for June. Oats dull and lower, closing at 40½@40¾c for No 2. Rye quiet and 1c better, with sales No. 1 State at 86c. Rye quiet and No. 1 held at 96c@$1 and No. 2 do 90@96c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum dull and lower; crude $5.20 per bbl., and refined 23c per gallon.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Flour less active; select brands fairly are higher; extra $5.25@ 5.75. Wheat: demand light; sales red Indiana at $1.35. Rye steady; sales western at 90c. Corn dull at $1.02. Oats steady; sales western 66c. Mess Pork $30.50. Lard 16¾@16¾c. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude $5.20 per bbl.; refined 23¾c. Whisky nominal at $1.06¾.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Flour active and winter higher; western superfine $5@5.75, do extra $5.62@6.50, and do family $6.25@7.00. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn white 90@92c; yellow $1.00. Oats 60@62c. Mess pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides 12c, clear 14½c and shoulders 12c. Hams 22@23c. Lard quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky unchanged, with sales 400 bbls at $1.05@1.06¾ free, closing at inside prices. Wheat, receipts 139,251 bush; sales 50,000 bush; sales 185,000 bush; $1.26@1.31 for No 2 Chicago, $1.28@1.31 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1.36@1.37½ for No 1 spring, $1.43@1.45 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet; sales 1,500 bush State at $1.12. Corn; receipts 125,028 bush; heavy and lower; sales 30,000 bush; $1.01@1.06 for new mixed western, closing at $1.03@1.05. Oats; receipts 16,325 bush; firmer for choice, heavy for other kinds; sales 40,000 bush; 68@69c for western, 70@72c for Ohio and State. Hay steady; $25 for shipping; $26@30 for retail lots. Hops quiet and very firm. Petroleum quiet; 14¼c for crude, and 27c for refined. Rice firm and small sales at 18¾@18¾c for cash. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c; 627 bxs Havana at 9¾@10¾c. Spirits turpentine steady at 38¾c. Pork firmer but not active; sales of 400 barrels at $30.62½ @30.75 for mess; $32.50@33.50 for prime, and $36.00@36.50 for prime mess; also sales of 250 barrels mess August at $30.75. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales of 160 barrels at $11 @15 for prime mess; $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 75 bbls at $28@30. Tierce beef steady; sales 100 tcs at $26@28 for prime mess, $40@41 for India mess. Middles dull; sales 40 hxs Cumberland cut at 15c@15½c. Cut meats firm; sales 140 packages at 12½@12¾c for shoulders and 15@16c for hams. Lard firm and quiet; sales 250 tcs at 16¾@16¾c for steam and 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter firm; 15@22c for western, 26@32c for State.

Latest—Flour closed dull and scarcely so firm. Wheat lower and dull at $1.28@1.30 for No. 2 spring, $1.36 for No. 1 spring, $1.43@1.44 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and steady. Oats firm for Ohio at 70c, and dull for western at 66@

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Strawberry festivals are fashionable now.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. church will meet at Lancaster to-day.

The question of last week, "When shall we have beautiful weather again?" was answered yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny county Temperance League will be held on Friday evening of next week.

Rev. Wm. Fulton the new pastor of the Fourth U. P. church Allegheny, will be regularly installed this evening.

Persons interested in the organization of the Eighth Company of Duquesne Grays will meet to-night in the Eleventh ward school house.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, will be held in St. Peters Church, Grant street, commencing this morning.

Alderman Butler issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Toner for deserting his wife Maria Toner. Maria resides at 75 Center avenue.

Federal street, Allegheny, at its intersection with Leacock, was partially blockaded for an hour yesterday morning, by the breaking down of a wagon loaded with lumber.

Beat His Wife.—Mary Roach made information before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging her husband, Richard Roach, with assault and battery. Richard was arrested and held for a hearing.

Convalescent.—Our friend W. M. Porter Esq., of Allegheny city, we are glad to state, is again much better, after a protracted case of sickness. Mr. Porter took a ride yesterday, and is now feeling much better.

Special Meeting.—A special meeting of City Councils will be held on Thursday afternoon, this week, for the purpose of electing an Allegheny Wharf Master. Thirty-eight members signed the call for the meeting.

A Wife Beater.—Mary M. Lutse made information before Justice Kreban yesterday, charging her husband, George Lutse, with assault and battery. She alleges that George kicked her. A warrant was issued for the accused.

The Kansas Excursion Party leaves Pittsburgh at 1030 A. M., June 15th, for Kansas, via Cincinnati and St. Louis. Fare round trip from Pittsburgh to Kansas City, $36. Tickets good for thirty days. Apply at 240 Liberty street. 3

Disorderly.—Conrad Schuetz and John Simmons, according to the allegations of James Bedlion, were acting disorderly yesterday, and Justice Conrad having been appealed to by James, the accused were arrested and held for a hearing to-day.

Out of Danger.—Hon. T. L. Jewett, the President of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and St. Louis Railway, suffered a light stroke of paralysis, about a week since, but we are happy to learn that he has now almost completely recovered from its effects.

Won't Pay.—John McCoy purchased beef from Philip Koos, a butcher, on credit, which he now refuses to pay for, and Philip complaining to Justice Conrad that John obtained credit by false representations. John was arrested and held for a hearing.

French Papers.—John W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, the agent for French publications in this city, has received, during the week, all the leading magazines, newspapers, &c., published in Paris, as well as those published in the South of France. Special attention is paid to the ordering of books which are imported direct at the lowest rates.

Robbed.—This morning about one o'clock, a man giving his name as J. D. Reynolds, called at the watch house and said he had been robbed of $22. He was a stranger in the city and had been stopping at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Water and Ross streets. He could give no clue to the perpetrators, and it is hardly possible the money, if lost at all, will be recovered.

Grand Pic-nic.—A grand social pic-nic will be held at Glenwood Cemetery for the benefit of the schools attached to St. Mary's Catholic church at the Point. The arrangements, under the excellent management of the energetic pastor Rev. Father O'Rourke, have been made on a liberal scale and all who attend will confidently anticipate a rare day of pleasure and enjoyment. Special trains will run on the Connellsville road as per advertisement elsewhere. All are invited to attend.

Died Suddenly.—Michael Dugan, a resident of the Twelfth ward and in the employ of Cloman, Buehkie & Co., of the Iron City Tool Works, as clerk, engaged in unloading goods from his wagon on the wharf, at the foot of Wood street, about five o'clock, fell to the ground and expired almost instantly. The body was removed to Devore's, where an inquest will be held upon it this morning. Deceased was a sober, steady man and leaves a wife and several children who were dependent upon him for support. He was about thirty-five years of age.

The Niles, Trumbull county, *Independent* announces the appointment while in unloading Clancy of this city to be General Manager of the *Niles Iron Company* of that place, and speaks of "this driving, energetic, good natured, warm hearted spirit of his predecessor, Mr. Morgan. The *Independent* will find as the above traits intensified in Mr. Clancy. Give him the reins and let him get used to his team, and we bet our pile the Niles Iron Company will go ahead; and as to enterprise, large heart, liberality and benevolence. We pit him against any that have gone before or may come after him to the town of Niles.

Serious Charge.

Shortly after one o'clock this morning a man was brought to the lock-up on a charge of having committed a rape upon the person of a little girl twelve years old. The prisoner was arrested while sleeping in his bed. He is well known in the city and resides not far from the Court House on Chester avenue. He denies the charge and alleges that it is a put up job against him by the mother of the child, with whom he admits having been on terms of intimacy. The case will be investigated this morning.

Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, (embracing the western counties of Pennsylvania,) will commence its sessions in St. Peter's Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, in this city, at ten o'clock this morning. Religious exercises, including the administration of the holy eucharist, will engage the first attention of the Convention, after which it will be organized for and proceed to business. The Bishop's address will be read at four o'clock P. M. to-day. The sittings will be open to the public and should be largely attended, at least by the laity of the city churches.

New Pavement—An Examination into its Merits.

The Nicolson pavement presents very decided advantages over any other in the city so far as cleanliness, durability and smoothness is concerned, but there is one grand objection to its use, viz.: it is so very expensive. We are glad to learn that a pavement fully equal in every essential particular to the Nicolson is about to be introduced here by Messrs. S. Baldwin, Eli Elmins, N. S. and W. Dodds Flinn, the well known contractor of this city. The pavement is of wooden blocks roughly cut in eccentric shapes, which are laid with small surfaces upwards and the crevices are filled with fine gravel and concrete. The bed for the pavement is previously rolled, prepared with concrete and boarded. Altogether the pavement is a great invention, for inasmuch as it costs only half the price of the Nicolson, we expect to see it very generally adopted here. It has been experimented on somewhat the pavement has been laid at the corner of Second avenue and Ross street and this afternoon at two o'clock it will be formally inspected by the Street Committee of the City Councils.

Corner Stone Laying.

The pleasant village of Mount Washington, Westmoreland county, has the honor of being one of the first in the field with a contribution to the "five million memorial fund;" suggested at the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church—Old and New School. The testimonial will take the form of a new edifice, under the control of the Reunited Church, which will be an ornament to the architecture of the village and a praiseworthy commentary upon the Christian enterprise of the new congregation.

Messrs. Barr & Moser, of this city, are the architects, and they expect to have the building completed before the close of the season.

The corner stone will be laid to-morrow, Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, attended with ceremonies of an interesting character. The following day a meeting of the Redstone Presbytery will be held at the village, when the pastor elect of the new congregation, Rev. John McMillan, will be formally installed. The reverend gentleman, it will be remembered, recently resigned the pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Allegheny city, after having served that charge with acceptability for fifteen years.

The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors have been made upon the most hospitable scale. Carriages will be in waiting at the Pittsburgh depot to convey persons to Mount Washington. The generous people of the place, irrespective of denomination, have taken up the work, and all who attend are sure of a hearty welcome and generous entertainment.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, June 13, 1870:

Catharine Montgomery to Joshua Rhodes April 21, 1870; two and one-fourth interest in 34 by 76 feet on Eleventh street, Pittsburgh. $6,000

Oliver Pappard to Joshua Rhodes, March 1, 1870: one-fourth interest in the above lot, $4,000

Christ. Leubardt to Wm. H. Elder, June 10, 1870; 40 by 80 feet on Centre street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $900

Jacob Hebzell to T. Meenhan, June 8, 1868; 50 by 201 feet on High street, boro of Sharpsburgh $300

Geo. C. Giles to E. W. McClure, June 1, 1870; 48 by 129 feet in Glenwood, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $800

Wm. Forsythe to W. Kingg, April 1, 1870; 5 acres and 37 perches of land in Mifflin township, with buildings $700

R. M. Coyle to John McElhenny, April 6, 1868; 39 by 85 feet in the boro of Sharpsburg, $800

Wm. H. Stett to T. Morrow, June, 1870; 4 lots in Oliver's plan, Braddocks Field, with buildings $800

Sarah P. Bohn to John Reidel, June 9, 1869; interest in 1 lot in Bohn's plan, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh $250

Chas. L. Landgrass to Jos. Ramig, May 11, 1869; 50 by 84 feet on Springhill, Seventh ward, Allegheny $400

Sam'l B. Chiley, Sheriff, to Sam'l Severance, August 3, 1869; 24 by 157 feet on Water street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $5,600

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, June 13.—Court met at the usual hour, but there being no busines, adjourned until the first Monday in September.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, June 13.—The case of Richards vs. Schwab was called, and when the jurors were called but five responded to their names. Counsel agreed to try the case with five jurors, and the five jurors have not yet agreed upon a verdict.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Nos. 317, 318, 322, 301, 310, 5 (O. L.), 320, 333, 338, 335, 337.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

MONDAY, June 13.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Horace Byers, Chas. Carter and Michael Dierken, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to Horace Byers, and guilty as to Carter & Dierken, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

John Frankfort and Samuel Hambright, against whom there were four indictments for larceny of goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were arraigned and plead guilty. The Court, before passing sentence on the prisoners, heard a statement from Frankfort and from Mrs. Hambright, mother of one of the defendants. Frankfort was sentenced on two indictments to four years in the penitentiary, and sentence was suspended in the others. Hambright was sentenced on two indictments to eighteen months' imprisonment to the County Workhouse, and sentence was suspended in the others.

George Hall, indicted for assault and battery, James Bradock, prosecutor, was arraigned and plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Staub, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Hugo Beck prosecutor. Case settled and *nol. pros.* entered, on payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. David Hutchinson, indicted for assault and battery, John Flinn prosecutor. Case settled and *nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Court then took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

34 Com. vs. Harrison Berger.
81 Com. vs. Isaac Rankin.
76 Com. vs. Adam Miller.
77 Com. vs. Robert Hohue.
82 Com. vs. Phillip Bauer.
75 Com. vs. John Golden.
74 Com. vs. John Scholz and Adam Freund.
73 Com. vs. James R. Hays.
71 Com. vs. Wm. Rippley.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

181 Com. vs. Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman.

THE AMBOS MURDER.

At half-past one o'clock, the Court of Oyer and Terminer convened, Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench, and the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Welsh and Albert Long indicted for the murder of Jacob Ambos, was taken up.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The circumstances out of which this unfortunate affair originated are fresh in the minds of our readers. It will only be necessary, therefore, to refer to them briefly.

On the night of Tuesday, March 1st, there was a public ball, at Bedford Hall, Birmingham, which was largely attended. Was not attending a ball there up stairs into the room where the ball was in progress. They had been there but a short time when a difficulty arose, during which Jacob Ambos and Charles Fritz were both cut with a knife, and severely wounded. The injured men were removed to their respective residences, and on Thursday evening following—Ambos died.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the testimony implicated Reese and Welsh in the fight. Information was laid against them and they were accordingly arrested, and after a hearing before Justice Salisbury Reese was held in bail in the sum of $1,000, and in the case of Welsh he refused to take bail. Subsequently information was made before Justice Hemby, charging Albert Long with murder. He was arrested and after a hearing committed for trial.

When the case came before the Grand Jury a true bill was found as to Welsh and Long, and the bill was ignored as to Reese.

ARRAIGNED.

The prisoners were brought into court at ten o'clock and arraigned in the usual form, the clerk reading the indictment to them, to which they plead not guilty. The District Attorney and Messrs. Moreland and Moore appeared on behalf of the Commonwealth, and the defendants were represented by Thos. M. Marshall and John C. McCarthy, Esqs., for Welsh and Jacob Miller, Esq., for Long.

THE JURY.

The Crier made proclamation to the jurors, after which the Clerk called over the *venire*, and proceeded to empanel a jury, which occupied the attention of the Court until twenty minutes of four o'clock. There were thirty-eight jurors called, of which number four were challenged for cause and four peremptorily by the Commonwealth. Eleven were peremptorily challenged on behalf of Welsh and seven on behalf of Long. The following were accepted and sworn:

1. John Bowden, First ward, Allegheny.
2. Samuel Thompson, First ward, Allegheny.
3. James P. Stewart, First ward, Allegheny.
4. William Lynch, Third ward, Allegheny.
5. William Dunlap, McCandless township.
6. William Glass, Robinson township.
7. Samuel McCracken, Third ward, Allegheny.
8. William Carson, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
9. Thomas Ray, Third ward, Allegheny.
10. Jos. Eden, First ward, Pittsburgh.
11. James S. Richardson, Eleventh ward, Pitts.
12. Frank Dunn, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

THE TRIAL.

W. D. Moore, Esq., opened the case on the part of the prosecution, in which he gave a history of the case and the circumstances under which the murder was committed, and stated what the Commonwealth proposed to prove. His remarks were brief and impartial.

THE TESTIMONY.

Sophia Ambos, sworn—Lives on Manor St., Lower St. Clair township; am the widow of Jacob Ambos, dec'd.; my husband died on the 3d of March from a wound in the bowels; it was not at the ball when he was stabbed; he was brought home between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning; his clothes were saturated with blood; I saw the wound in his body; he was stabbed on the right side; he died on Thursday between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. James Ewart, sworn—Reside in Birmingham; was called upon by the Coroner to make a *post mortem* examination of the body of Jacob Ambos; I found an incised wound in the abdomen about two inches below and to the right of the navel, penetrating backward and upward, about three-fourths of an inch wide. The wound was the cause of his death; I was led to believe that the wound had been inflicted with a sharp pointed knife, which was larger at the heel than at the point. (Witness shown a butcher knife) said that knife would produce the wound.

Dr. Rex sworn—Was called in the afternoon of the 3d of March to see Jacob Ambos about four o'clock, to see him. He was then laboring under inflammation of the peritenæum; I found two wounds on his body, one in the abdomen and the other in the hip; I did not expect the man to live at the time I examined him; I had no hopes of his life. Witness shown knife, said that it would inflict a wound similar to the wound on Ambos' hip, which he had examined.

Mrs. Maria Weigand sworn—Live in East Birmingham; keep boarding house; Jacob Ambos boarded with me on the second of March; he worked on the night turn; he left at two o'clock in the morning; he used to usually come in the house about one o'clock, and go out again, and shortly afterward he returned and went through the dining room and kitchen, and then went out again; witness was shortly after in the bedroom and heard a noise; said that it was here, and that she had it in the house a day or two before the fight; I next see the body of Jacob Ambos at Bedford Hall; it was shown to me by Mr. Brucker.

Cross-examined—My boarding house is on Birmingham street—Bedford Hall is not in the house more than five minutes the first time he was in; he ran up stairs and down again and then up stairs; Bedford Hall had twelve boarders; James Crilly boarded with me—he went out that night in his working clothes and I saw him since—Mr. Welsh, Tom Mullen, Jacob Miller and others boarded with me. We had supper after six o'clock—Crilly ate his supper and left and I have not seen him since—he left some of his clothes there—Mr. Welsh was home for supper that evening and went to work after supper—Welsh worked at Oliver's Mill.—he is a puddler—he boarded with me some three months—when Welsh came home next morning his head was bleeding and I gave him a handkerchief to tie it up—have never heard from Crilly since that evening.

Joseph Weigand, sworn—Lived on Bingham street, East Birmingham on 2nd of March last. His witness corroborated the previous one relative to some one being in the house. Looked several times on the night before the fight and three o'clock, and saw twenty or thirty persons on the street opposite the house; did not know any of them. My house is about one hundred yards from Bedford Hall; went to the Bruckers about eleven o'clock next evening after the fight; the bar-keeper showed me a knife—[knife shown witness and identified.] I ground the knife two weeks before that time; I had not seen it since then it after until it was shown me at Bruckers.

Jacob Dutz, sworn—I lived at Bedford Hall on the second of last March; was in partnership with Leonard Brucker; I was in the hall the night of the fight; I was tending bar. The hall is in the corner of Diamond and Eleventh street; is about 40 feet long; entrance is from Eleventh street, about 25 feet from Grason street. About half past one o'clock I noticed ten or twelve persons there who had no badges; I knew Reese, Long, Welsh and Crilly; they came in quietly, came to the counter and asked for beer; I think it was Reese who asked for the beer; he had a basket on his arm; I gave the same party three or four glasses of beer; I don't know who drank the beer; after a while I saw Reese with a coat on his coat; I asked him where he got the ribbon and he told me it was none of my business; I left him and went to Long and told him he could not stay and then went down stairs and staid until the fight was over; it did not last more than five minutes; I came up stairs and met some men carrying Mr. Fritz down stairs; I then went down stairs and found Jacob Ambos lying on a lounge; I helped to carry him home.

John Myers, sworn.—Live on Bingham street, Birmingham; was at Bedford Hall the night of the difficulty; I did not see what the fight started about; I saw two men push the crowd back and commence to fight; I do not think either of the defendants were the men; the fight commenced to grow bigger; I saw Ambos and a little man with a red shirt on fighting; went to the other end of the room and saw Charlie Fritz and another man fighting; do not know who the other man was; heard a crash, and on looking round saw a chair come down and saw a knife fall on the floor; picked the knife up and took it down stairs; saw Welsh then, but did not see him in the fight.

George Dutz, sworn.—I was at Bedford Hall on the night of the fight; was one of the musicians; I was in the bar when the fight commenced, and do not know who commenced; heard Ambos calling, "George, will you help me?" and run out, but did not find Ambos; saw him afterwards down stairs; Welsh and Long were both in the hall when I came out of the bar; they were among the last who left the hall.

Leonard Brucker, sworn—Resided at Bedford Hall on the second of March last; I was at the ball; saw a party that I did not think belonged there; they were dressed in their working clothes on; I only knew two of the party—Welsh and Reese. Mr. Reese wanted to dance and I would not let him. The first that I saw was Charley Fritz and a fellow with a red shirt on; Ambos went in to part them, and the little fellow took hold of Ambos, and I went up and told Ambose to throw him out. While I was talking to Ambos Welsh came up and punched him five or six times on the ribs; do not know whether he had anything in his hands or not; Ambos quit fighting them and walked away, and when I saw him next it was down stairs and he was cut; I first saw Fritz and the little man with the red shirt on fighting. Then Ambose went in to part them.

James Wadsley, sworn—The knife before referred to was shown witness, and he stated that it had been given to him the day after the fight, and that it had been in his possession until to-day.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. Tuesday.

SERIOUS JOKE.

A Young Man's Legs Broken—How it Was Done—Narrow Escape.

That new three story, brick building, south side of Ohio street, near Sandusky, Allegheny, seems fated to become quite unlucky famous in our local annals. It had not been entirely finished until it was condemned by the architect as unsafe. Then ensued a war which threatened to end in an interminable litigation between contractors and owners. Finally a compromise was effected and it was decided to tear down one of the side walls. This work has been done and the wall partially replaced by a new one. Workmen are engaged upon it, and yesterday an accident occurred to one of them, which adds additional interest to the structure. About one o'clock the men prepared to renew their toil, after dinner. When two of them started up the ladder, the foremost, a lively young man of about twenty-one, one of the carpenters, conceived the idea of hiding from the others and thus playing off a little joke. With this design he hastily ascended and when upon the third door quickly disappeared through—as he supposed—a closet door. His suppositions, however, were wrong. It was the door of the elevator and his mistake was only discovered when he fell through to the second floor, alighting upon his feet, upon a plank, which alone prevented his falling through to the cellar. When the other workmen went to him they found him disabled. He was taken to his boarding house on Main street, Seventh ward, where Dr. Emmerling was summoned. It was ascertained that the young man had broken the left leg in two places below the knee, and the right leg in one place immediately above the ankle. The physician attended to his injuries, but fears that the left leg will have to be amputated. We could not learn the name of the victim, as he is a stranger in the city, having been here but a short time.

His escape from instant death was very fortunate. As it is the affair resulted seriously enough.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

Another Meeting Last Night—The Petition to be Presented Indorsing the New Study.

Last evening another meeting of citizens was held in the Third Ward School House to receive the report of the committee appointed to prepare a petition in relation to the introduction of the study of German in the public schools. Mr. Brown presided.

The committee, through their chairman, presented the following for action by and to be sent to the Central Board:

We would respectfully, yet earnestly, petition your honorable body to so change the present course of study in the public schools of the city as to introduce the study of the German language in the intermediate schools.

For making this request we would give the following reasons:

1. That your petitioners are from friends of the Public School system, and are desirous of having their children educated thoroughly and through its influence become thoroughly American in sentiment and character—sons, which desire we can never realize so long as there is any necessity for maintaining separate and exclusive private schools.

2. That we believe the study of this language is a necessity in fitting our children for business relations in this community—a community where such a large portion of the population speak the German language, and where so many thousands who are now, and always have been faithful and true subjects, to enjoy the freedom and blessings of a government whose flag is worshipped by the oppressed of every clime.

The report was referred to the Central Committee for further action.

The Committee was continued and instructed to report on the case of introducing the new study into the Public School course, without disarranging the others—this plan to be embodied in a communication to be sent to the Central Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MUSICAL OCCASION.

Annual Contest at the Pittsburgh Female College for the McKee and Mellor Musical Prizes.

Lovers of true music always hail with becoming delight the approach of the annual feast afforded by the more advanced lady pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, in the spirited contest for the McKee and Mellor prizes—special endowments to the Institution by departed friends. On Friday evening next the contest of 1870 will take place in the College Chapel, and we feel quite sure a large and appreciative audience will be drawn together. The prizes are well worthy the competition, and the contest will be a severe one, fought with spirit and determination to carry away one or the other of the honors. The McKee prize is a beautiful and valuable gold medal for best instrumental performance; the Mellor prize is an elegantly bound volume for best effort during vocalization. The judges will be selected with much care, and a fair award may be anticipated, although the contestants are striving to develop unusual proficency, and a high order of merit will undoubtedly be the result. Cards of admission may be obtained at the book stores, Mellor & Hoenes' music store, and at the door. All lovers of music and friends of the institution are invited to be present.

The Allegheny Councils and the Depot Question.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The papers generally, and possibly your own, in reporting the proceedings of the late meeting of the Councils of Allegheny, have spoken of a remark in the petition in relation to the occupancy of the South Common ground by the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Its purport was not merely to obtain an injunction against the misuse, but to ask the Councils to take measures through their Solicitor for the enforcement of a decree of the Supreme Court obtained at their own instance years ago, forbiding the Company from using the grounds for *depot purposes*, as the grant of their privileges; the law having been already pronounced by the unanimous opinion of that Court, and nothing remaining but to see that the judgment then rendered, and which has been habitually and contemptuously disregarded, carried under their own eyes, was duly enforced as it ought to be.

I ask your attention to this matter mainly in view of the fact that from accidental proceeding of the Councils on the same evening requesting the Company to pave their footway in front of their depot on Federal street, it would seem as though the matter had not been exactly understood by the Councils themselves; the proceeding referred to seeming to recognize the very ground in question as a lawful depot, which they are bound, and when in point of fact the use has been adjudged to be an unlawful one and is the very evil which the petitioners are asking to be restrained.

I ought only add that at the time when this question is decided by the Supreme Court, the *terminus* of the road was at Federal street, and was not intended to be a matter of succession that they should be permitted to take in and discharge passengers and freight at that point with the privilege referred to, and that when they were to *take no more time than was absolutely necessary for that purpose, and under no circumstances to remain there for the night.* Now their *terminus* is in Pittsburgh and the *ground* there occupied is a *building, and not for depot purposes and nothing else*, in other words, in utter defiance of the law as solemnly declared by the unanimous judgment of the Court, and it is to correct this by compelling them, like others, to obey the decree always pronounced against them, that Councils are asked to interfere as they cannot of course decline to do without a criminal disregard of their own duties in the premises.

ALLEGHENY.

The "Templars."

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock a delegation of Knights Templars, numbering about seventy-five, left this city for the Grand Encampment at Williamsport. They were in uniform, wearing military frock coat, sword, belt, gauntlet and chapeau. In the procession were four banners, two in the center and one at the rear, carried by men with the commander's banner, white silk with red cross in the center.

The officers of Pittsburgh Commandery who accompany the Sir Knights are Generalissimo, Geo. Neal; Captain, Wm. Little; Prelate, G. C. Shilds; Senior Warden, W. D. P. Estep; Junior Warden, D. M. Watt; Recorder, Thomas W. Wright.

Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, act as an escort to the Grand Commander of the State of Pennsylvania, James H. Hopkins.

The Great Western Band of this city accompanies the expedition.

The Encampment at Williamsport is quite an event in Masonic annals. It promises to be one of the grandest affairs of this kind ever seen in this country. Besides the Knights Templars of Pennsylvania, eleven Commanderies from other States will be in attendance. The Encampment will break up next Friday.

The Humboldt Tableaux.

The first of the series of three entertainments to be held in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Humboldt Monument Fund comes off this evening. A glance at the programme, advertised in another column, will show at once that something extraordinary is to be attempted, and the names of those taking part are sufficient guarantee that the attempt will result in a complete artistic success. The drawings of *Dore* are so powerful and famous that the muscular and athletic Turners, in seeking for popular Biblical pictures on which to model their living groups, could not possibly have made a better selection. But even in the most perfect exhibitions of *tableaux vivants* long pauses take place between the different pictures, which are wearisome to the audience, but these pauses in this case will be, if anything, more delightful in furnishing for the ear the same enjoyment provided for the eye by the Turners. Mr. Kleber, who acts impressimo on this occasion, has shown his usual excellent taste in the selection of the artists and music for the occasion, which we trust and believe will prove as great a success pecuniarily as it will be artistically.

Centennial Meetings.

One hundred years ago, last Sabbath, John Murray, the founder of Universalism in this country, first landed upon our shores and proclaimed the religious tenets of this church. Centennial meetings were held on Sunday in the various Universalist churches throughout the United States. In this city the celebration of the occasion took place in the First Universalist church, corner Grant and Third streets, and was largely attended. The church was neatly and tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The pastor, Rev. Van De Mark, delivered an appropriate discourse, at the conclusion of which the rites of baptism were administered to quite a number of children, the parents of whom are connected with the church. The music and singing by the choir was exceedingly fine, and altogether the reunion was a pleasant one.

An American Deified.

It seems that Americans are held in high esteem in the Flowery Land. On this head, a Canton letter makes this curious statement:

Another cause for confidence in the people of America, and one which will yet outweigh all others, is the act of the Emperor deifying Ward, the American filibuster. They accept all the gods their ruler gives them without the slightest question. Ward was of great service to the Emperor in putting down the rebellion. His success was something wonderful to the Chinese, and at the time when he was accidentally shot by his own men, they looked upon him as the greatest general that had existed for two thousand years. At his own request, his coffin was left at Ning Po, according to Chinese custom, above ground and uncovered. Nine months after (1863,) the Emperor ordered the body to be removed to Sung Kang, and deposited in the court yard of the temple of Confucius. Within the temple was set up a tablet bearing his name as the "Captor of Sung Kong and thirty cities." The Emperor has seen fit to go still further, and in an edict has placed him among the major gods of China, commanding shrines to be built and worship to be paid to the memory of the American. The people are worshipping him along with the most ancient and powerful deities of their religion as a great deliverer from war and famine—as a powerful god in the form of a man. In every temple, school and household, his name will be thus commemorated. The remembrance of millions of people secures his immortality. The deification of this American certainly will give additional intensity to the respect already entertained by the Chinese for the United States. Any country in which a Chinese deity was born is good enough for his worshippers.

DIED:

WIGHTMAN.—On Saturday evening, June 11, FRANK WIGHTMAN, aged 26 years.

Funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Wm. H. Wightman, Baldwin township.

FRAMPTON.—On Monday morning, June 13th, 1870, at his residence in Beaver county, near Rochester, WILLIAM FRAMPTON, aged 73 years.

The funeral will arrive at the Allegheny Station, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARBOLIC SALVE.

Made with pure CARBOLIC ACID, which is used in Hospitals by direction of Eminent Physicians, has already proved itself to be the most speedy and effectual cure for all Malignant Sores and Ulcers, and for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and all Skin Diseases no remedy has ever been discovered. Agent has yet been discovered. PRICE 25 CENTS.

ALSO,

Henry's Insect Powder,

For the Destruction of ROACHES, BED BUGS, ANTS, &c. PRICE 25 CENTS, or

L. H. ROSENBACH'S

Patent Medicine Depot,

140 SMITHFIELD ST.

je6

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL

BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBITT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

STEAM PUMP.

Office—88½ PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17th and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST IN TIME.

Summer Millinery.

Including entirely new styles in

HATS,
BONNETS
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
MADE-UP LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
and NOVELTIES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. C. Robb,

NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

my30

PROPOSALS.

Carriages, Buggies,

SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.

42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest style of Carriages on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's malleable iron "EVENT WHEELS," and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Mr. E. BARRINGTON in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 22d District, Pennsylvania,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, June 10, 1870.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual List of Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

And Special Tax are now due, and payable, and payment will be received thereon at THIS OFFICE from the 1st of July, including in the 23d ward of the City of Pittsburgh, and in the Boroughs of Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Temperanceville, Mount Washington and Union, and the township of Lower St. Clair. The Collector will be at

MUST BE PAID BEFORE THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, 1870.

Otherwise additional expenses will be incurred.

Deputy Collector WM. E. HARRISON will receive from the tax payers of those parts of the District of Allegheny named in the above limits, and will post notices of the time when and the place where he will be prepared to receive taxes collectable by him.

THOS. W. DAVIS,
Collector Int. Rev. 22d District, Pa.

DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,
Port of Pittsburgh,
June 4th, 1870.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that SEALED PROPOSALS, accompanied by proper guaranties, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock Meridian on the SECOND TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT (14th inst.) for the supply of the Marine Hospital, next this city, with the articles of PROVISION, FUEL, &c., enumerated in forms. Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, according as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the purpose, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess or the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

THOMAS STEEL, Surveyor.

GRAND RE-OPENING

NEW GOODS.

Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,

AT

HENRY PAULUS',

No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.

The undersigned has again taken possession of his old stand, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public generally are invited to call.

HENRY PAULUS.

BUY A GOOD TIMEKEEPER AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

HOWARD WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
U. S. WATCHES.

All the different grades, in Gold and Silver Cases. Cases made to order, of any weight and style, at the lowest prices.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh fish are received daily at Ben). Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 43 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch, all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

By resolution of the Committee on Common Grounds of the City of Allegheny, all Claimants to Bottom Lands on the south front of the city—including what is known as Nelson's Island and other properties—are invited to meet with the Committee on FRIDAY EVENING, June 17th, in the City Building, Allegheny. They are also requested to bring with them abstracts of title and any plan relating thereto they may have in their possession.

J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk to Committee.

je6y14

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., N. E. corner of Wood St. and 4th Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, May 23d, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, free of Government tax. Payable in cash forthwith.

my24:d3 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

fe23:m&f

☞ BOUNTY.

$100 Bounty Collected

For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.

The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp,

B. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE NEELEY,

Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

ap20:d&x

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

BENJAMIN DOUTHETT,

Of Indiana township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, in subordination to the decision of the Republican Convention. Est modus in rebus.

ap3:w&s&d&T

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 23d Collection District of Penna.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received from and after the first day of June, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax pay